

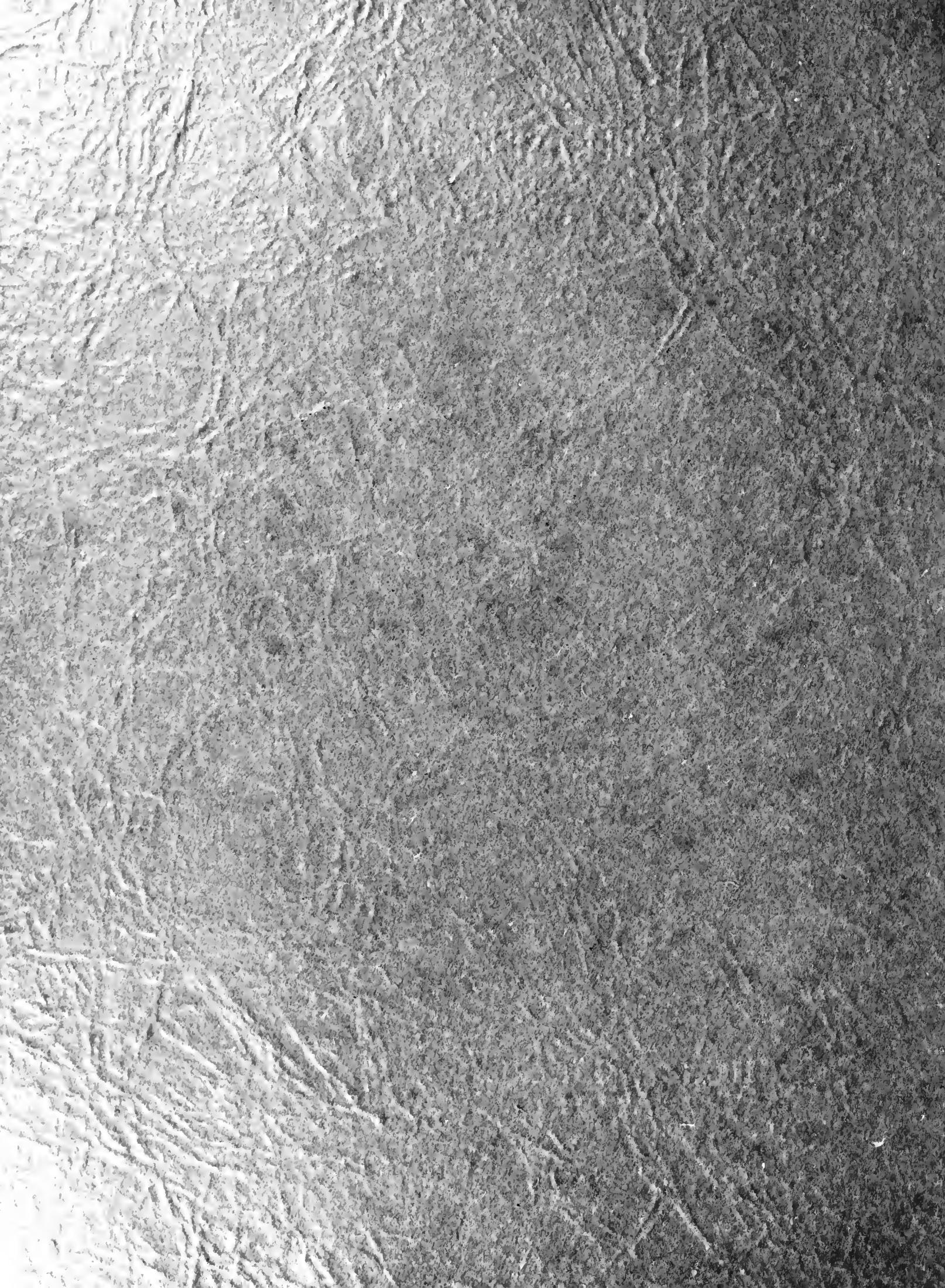
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HOME LANDSCAPES



HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY
LONG ISLAND





A charming entrance drive ornamented with group of Pines, Rhododendrons, etc., bordered with a Barberry hedge. Evergreens are needed for beauty and all-year effect

Home Landscapes • 1931

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Established
1853

HICKS NURSERIES
Westbury, Long Island, New York

Telephone: { 67
Westbury { 68



The result of Hicks' large tree-moving on the Nicholas Brady estate, Roslyn, L. I. These large Elms, and numerous other large trees, were planted for shade and quick mature effect. Originally the location was a bare hilltop. You can enjoy the benefits of Hicks' tree-moving. Let us help you in developing your landscape.



INTRODUCTION

*W*E AGAIN take great pleasure in presenting this booklet, which is issued yearly for the thousands of America's busy men and women who appreciate the refined pleasures and beauty attached to home landscapes, and who desire to develop the greatest amount of beauty and comfort at a minimum of expense and care. The grounds should be considered as an outdoor living-room, or a series of rooms, and should be made harmonious, comfortable, and beautiful.

People come to Hicks Nurseries because they find full value and satisfaction. They acknowledge Hicks Nurseries as an authority for expert advice, and have found that our guarantee really means what it says—see page 21.

Long Island was settled by flower-loving people, such as the Dutch, English, and French. Today the beauty of Long Island's home landscapes is famed the world over, and Hicks Nurseries has contributed much toward their development. Our operations are not, however, confined to just Long Island. Hundreds of people in other parts of the country enjoy the satisfaction of Hicks' trees and plants.

The Nursery was founded in 1853 by Isaac Hicks, the grandfather of Henry Hicks, who is now the head of the firm. For seventy-five years the testing and experimenting with plants from different parts of the world has been going on. This experimenting has developed knowledge as to the best plants to grow to meet the various conditions of soil and locations. You need our help and advice in selecting plants best suited to develop your landscape.

Nature fits plants to soil and environment. The leaf-texture of a dry-ground oak is resistant to transpiration of sap. Feel one of these oak leaves with one hand, and with the other a leaf of a willow. You will then realize how nature adapts texture to environment. Another example is the study of root-habits. The little tree builds, first, a deep foundation, and stores away most of its structure below the ground; that is, it will be three times bigger below the ground than above for the first two or three years. A tree native to wet ground in the same time makes a big top and a small root-system below. It does not have to store up for time of drought.

You are welcome at Hicks Nurseries whether you come for pleasure or to buy. It is a botanic garden of 250 acres with 10 miles of good roads enabling you to drive or walk around. There are thousands of interesting trees and plants for you to see and study. Visit the Nursery the same as you do the museum and zoo. Come often throughout the season. There are wonderful displays of bloom—large blocks of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Peonies, Irises, Phlox, Lilacs, and other flowering plants.

For quick selection of plants to take home in your car, visit the Sales Department. Some are ready in pots, others freshly dug and temporarily heeled in, ready to pull up; others can be dug for you in a reasonable time. You can arrange to call or send for them later.

If your place is not already a beauty-spot, why not make it so? You can do it gradually if you like—extend it over several seasons, spending \$10 or \$20 at a time, and adding one unit after another. Or if you want to make one job of it, tell us what you feel inclined to spend—perhaps \$25, perhaps \$200—and let us help you invest it to the best advantage.

How to Reach Hicks Nurseries

Hicks Nurseries are located at Westbury, Long Island, on Jericho Turnpike, between Mineola and Jericho. It is only 3 miles from Roosevelt Flying Field, and 22 miles from New York City side of Queensboro Bridge. Drive out to Jamaica, take Hillside Avenue to Queens, turn right to Turnpike, then directly east to Nurseries.

Good train service from Pennsylvania Station, New York City, to Westbury.

CONVENIENT FERRIES: Clason Point, Bronx, to College Point—Rye, N. Y., to Bayville—Greenwich, Conn., to Bayville—Stamford, Conn., to Oyster Bay—Bridgeport, Conn., to Port Jefferson.

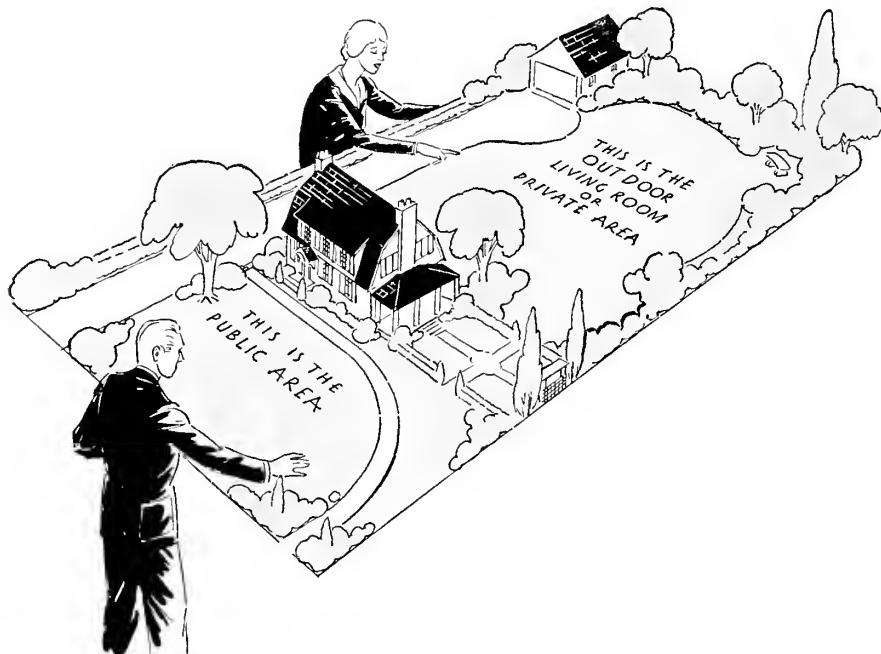
HOME LANDSCAPES

The interest in improving home landscapes was never so widespread as it is at the present time. The modern trend in home-making is to have the outside as beautiful as within. The former back yard now becomes the outdoor living-room.

Much good has been accomplished by civic improvement and kindred societies working for the betterment of home and community life. Hicks Nurseries and other members of the American Association of Nurserymen have

Evergreen trees make a cheerful, happy landscape, winter and summer. They emphasize the beautiful and subdue the unattractive. They temper the wind for the tender plants and frolicking children. They shelter the birds and make the home look snug and cozy. Hicks Nurseries offer those which will stand the most severe heat of summer and cold of winter.

Flowering shrubs are valuable landscape material. They are economical because they mature rapidly. In a year or two, with good soil



helped to create the widespread interest. Excellent books and magazines published on garden work have contributed largely toward the success achieved.

The charm of flowering plants and trees, tastefully arranged to create a veritable living-room outdoors, is irresistible; and the prospect of planning a place outdoors which is attractive, livable, and comfortable—where the whole family can find countless hours of enjoyment—is fraught with expectant adventure.

Not all communities and homes are blessed with trees. Trees make all the difference in the world to a home. They make it attractive and habitable. Without them it lacks interest and mature beauty. The children will play in their shade; in fact, a grove of trees is always a rendezvous for the whole family.

and cultivation, they will develop into dense masses of foliage, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways or adjoining properties. They make attractive inclosures for the fore-court, service-court, and laundry-yard. They are also adapted for planting at the base of the house or other buildings.

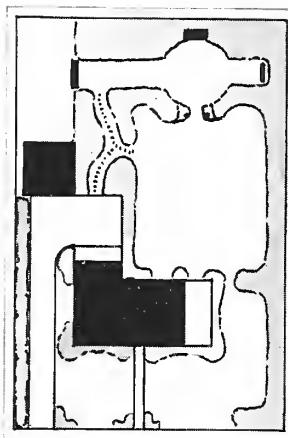
There is a delight in having your own flower-garden—whether it is the elaborate garden of the mansion or the modest door-yard enclosure of the suburban home, the owner finds the same delight. Flowers fit in almost anywhere. Often there is a narrow space along the side of the house, small areas by the back porch, and little corners everywhere, difficult to reach with the lawn-mower. They can be filled with flowers; you need not worry about design. If any plant objects to neighboring

society, you can easily shift it when in flower to a more congenial corner. You can come to the Nursery any time and take home suitable hardy flowers. In summer you can get potted plants in bloom.

Plants have greatly improved in variety, type, and color in comparison to those grown and admired a few years ago. In developing your place, don't confine yourself to reading books and catalogues—go where you can see and study the plants. You will enjoy a visit to Hicks Nurseries. You can drive or walk around and find a host of rare and interesting plants.

A property carefully planned and planted yields to its owner a very high rate of interest on the investment. It often happens that properties which are placed on the market and sold yield profitable returns to their owners largely because of the fact that those places have been made attractive and homelike by planting the home-grounds in a tasteful, but by no means lavish, manner.

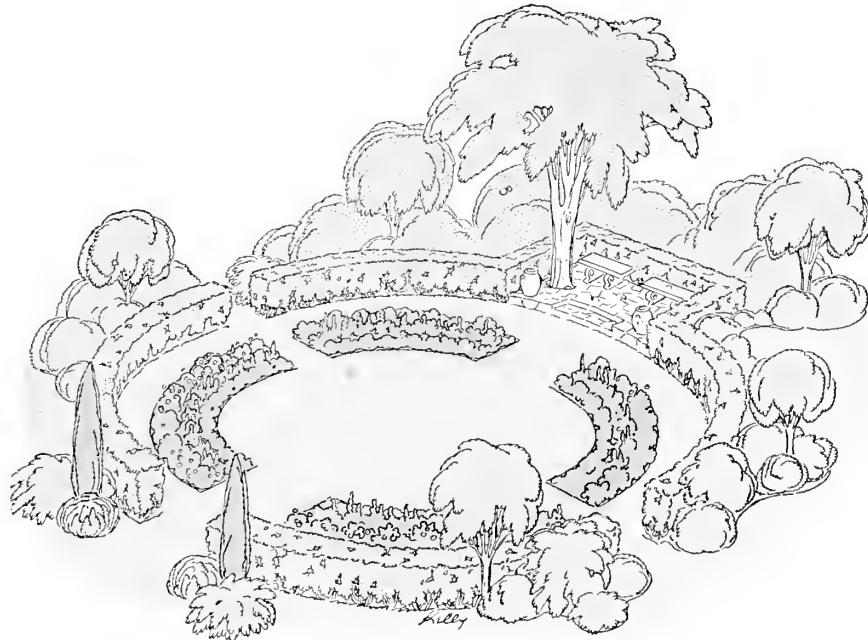
To illustrate the latent possibilities with which the home-grounds teem, we submit, herewith, a few prospective sketches showing what can be done on the average lot. The effects portrayed are easily within the reach of all, for

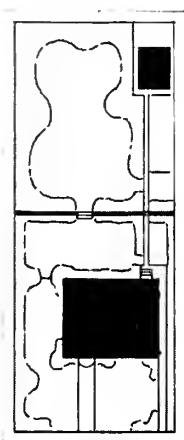


creating an outdoor living-room need not be expensive. No dimensions are given, for the same ideas can be carried out on a large or small scale.

In developing the planting it is not necessary to do all the work at once. Many spread the work over several seasons, according to financial circumstances. Hicks Nurseries will help you to create outdoor living-rooms that will be a delight throughout the entire year. You can start with one dollar or one hundred. We will show you how to get the most benefit from whatever you desire to spend.

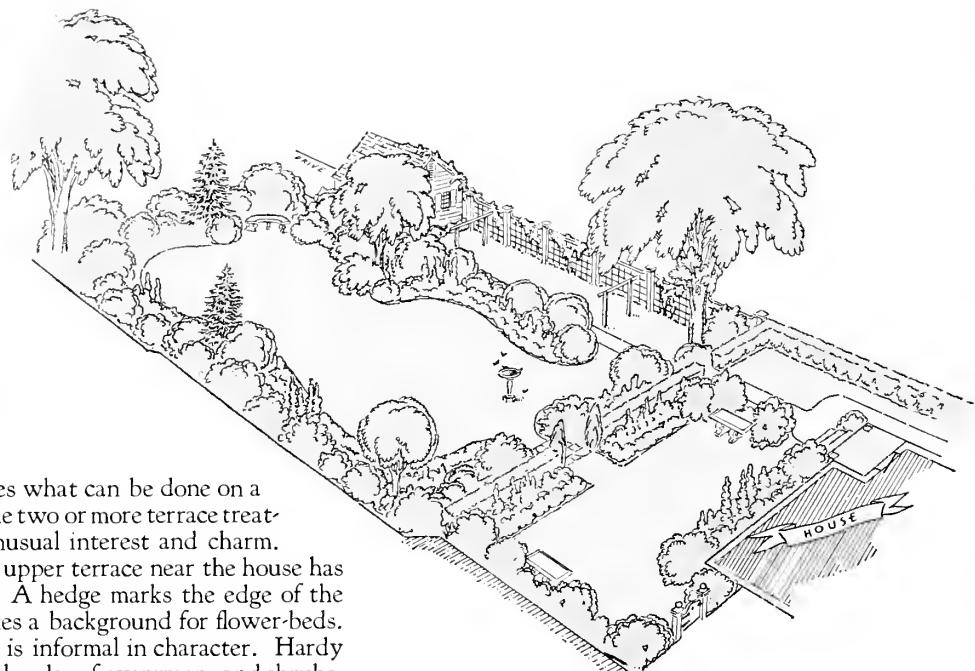
Before starting to develop the home landscape you must first have a definite idea of what you want to accomplish. Real beauty is the result of careful planning. First draw a plan of property, locating house, garage, drive and other permanent fixtures. Then work out a general planting scheme as illustrated in small plan above. With the general design definitely decided upon you are ready for the detail of planting material. At this stage of the planning you had better consult Hicks Nurseries for expert advice on the best plants to use. Large plots permit the planning of special features connected to the general scheme, thereby increasing the beauty and usefulness of the grounds as shown here.





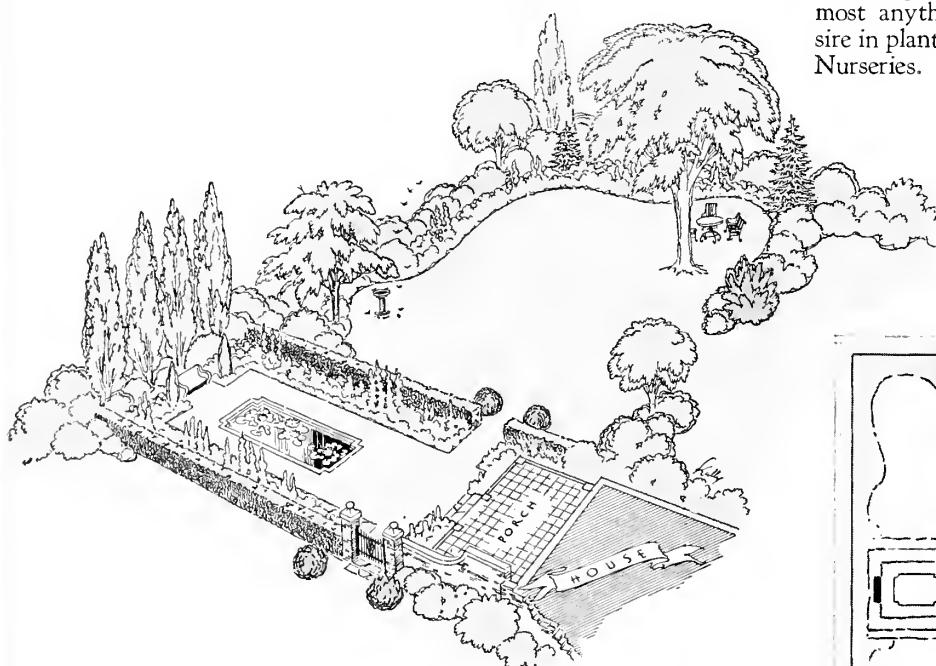
This illustrates what can be done on a sloping plot. The two or more terrace treatments afford unusual interest and charm. In this plan, the upper terrace near the house has a formal design. A hedge marks the edge of the terrace, and makes a background for flower-beds. The lower level is informal in character. Hardy flowers edge the border of evergreens and shrubs.

You can make your outdoor living-room as rich and lavish in its furnishing as you desire, or wonderful things can be accomplished without great expenditure. In any case, plan to make it

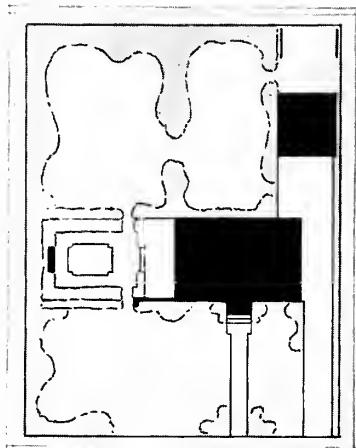


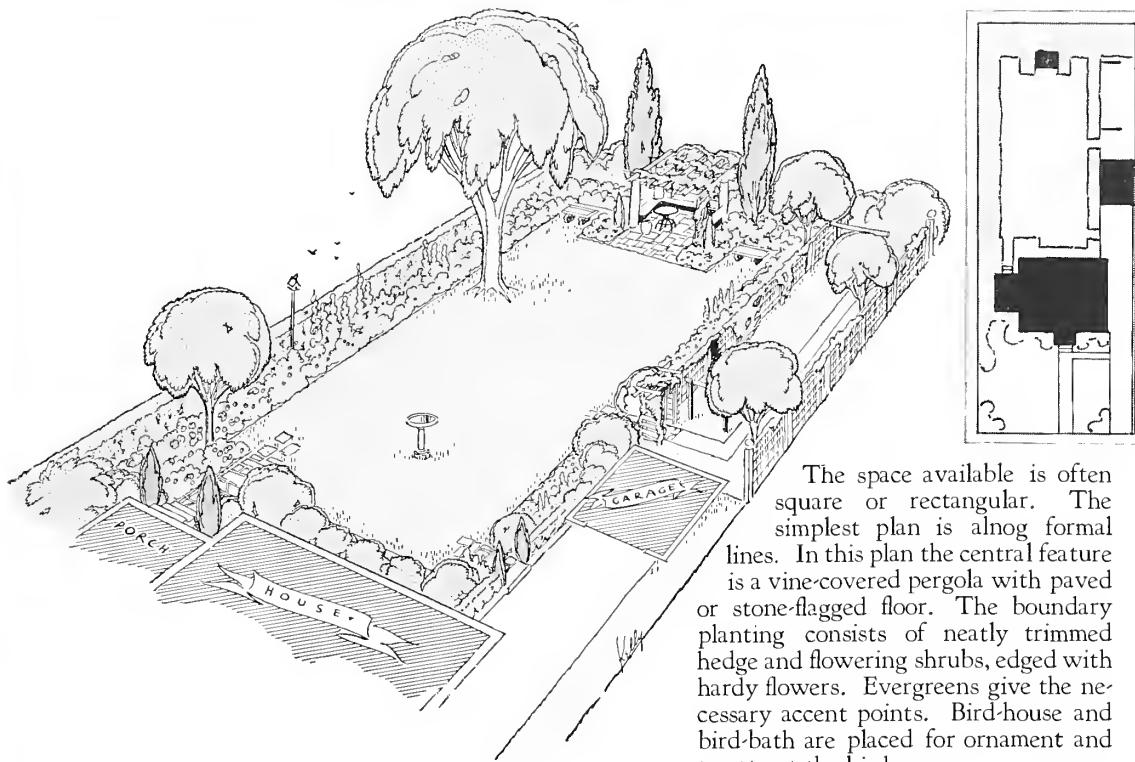
represent you and the type of house you have, or desire to have.

Plan now for an outdoor living-room that will be interesting and inviting at all seasons. Almost anything one could desire in plants is found at Hicks Nurseries.



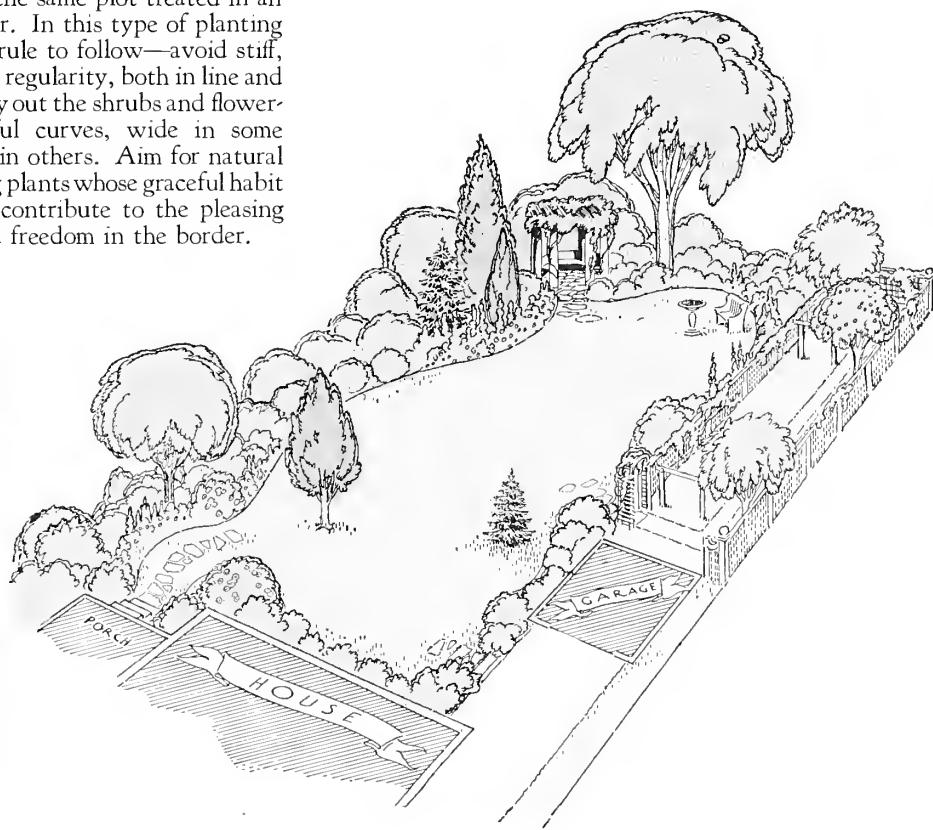
This illustrates how two or more outdoor living-rooms can be arranged on the larger property. A variation of formal and informal design.

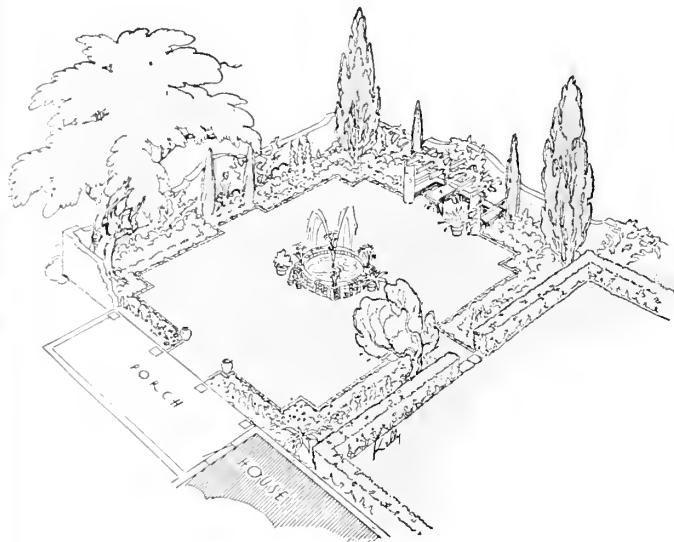




The space available is often square or rectangular. The simplest plan is along formal lines. In this plan the central feature is a vine-covered pergola with paved or stone-flagged floor. The boundary planting consists of neatly trimmed hedge and flowering shrubs, edged with hardy flowers. Evergreens give the necessary accent points. Bird-house and bird-bath are placed for ornament and to attract the birds.

This shows the same plot treated in an informal manner. In this type of planting there is no set rule to follow—avoid stiff, hard effects and regularity, both in line and in planting. Lay out the shrubs and flower-beds in graceful curves, wide in some places, narrow in others. Aim for natural effects, choosing plants whose graceful habit of growth will contribute to the pleasing irregularity and freedom in the border.





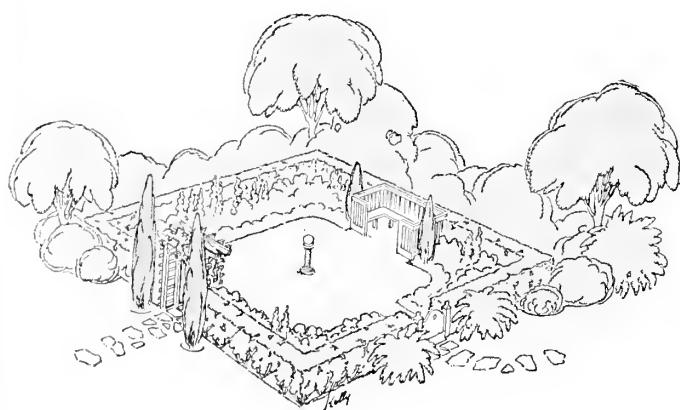
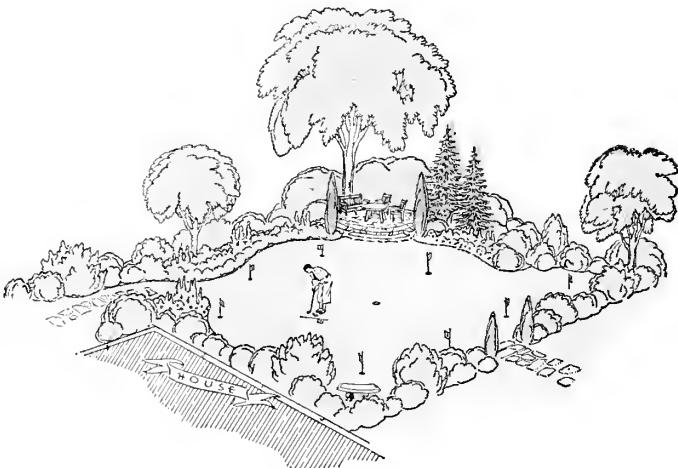
A good lawn adds greatly to the beauty and charm of the home grounds. It is well to design the planting so that there will be ample lawn space in the center for games, swings, and other play activities. Such an attractive, fresh-air playroom out in the open will keep the children interested at home, safe and away from the streets.

The illustration shows the lawn laid out for the golf enthusiast. Here the golfer and his friends may test their putting skill. It could be equally enjoyed for playing croquet and similar games. But aside from its usefulness in this respect, this informal effect is suitable for most any area. A few trees, or maybe only one, will provide comfortable shade during the summer months.

The design of this walled garden is suitable for any limited area, especially the small rear city plot. It is of formal lines with center plot left open for lawn and featured with a pool or fountain.

The best material for making such a planting would be flowering trees and shrubs, evergreens of narrow and dwarf growth, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and hardy flowers.

It should be borne in mind that evergreens are very essential in creating the best effects. Without their use the winter landscape is dull and uninteresting.



This layout for a small garden is appropriate for those who desire a secluded place devoted to the growing of favorite flowers—Roses, Iris, Peonies, or a collection of hardy flowers. Flowers give life, joy, gayety and laughter. They make us feel their carefree spirit in spite of our cares and worries.

For hedging in this and the other suggested plantings, we recommend Hicks' Japanese Yew for an evergreen, all-year effect. Privet and other shrubs can also be used.



HICKS SERVICE

The one big advantage about Hicks Service is our guarantee. Everything purchased from our Nurseries is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. It is our aim to give absolute satisfaction. Our high reputation for good work is our greatest asset. You have the satisfaction of being able personally to select your plants, if you want to, plus the satisfaction you have in dealing with a firm which you know is reliable and which has a history of fair dealing.

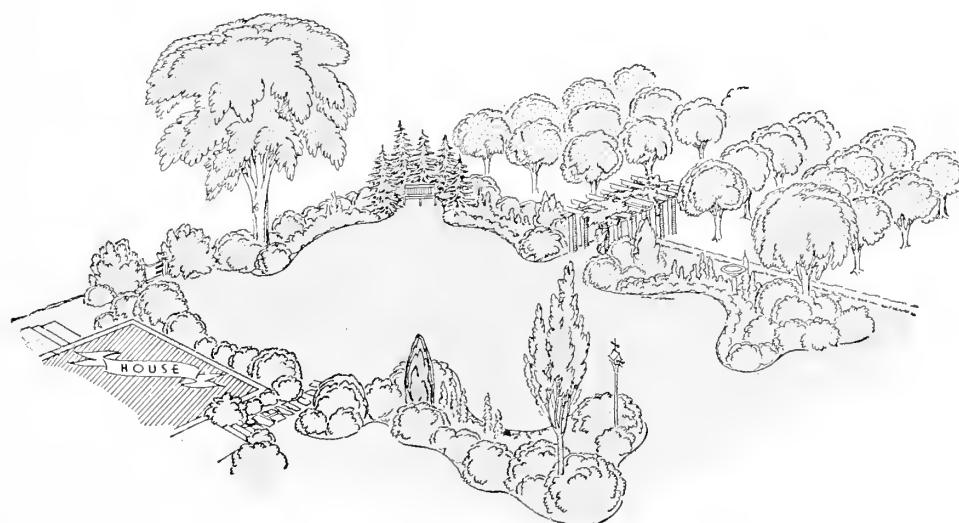
We are particularly anxious to serve the small home-owner. People of modest means cannot afford to take a chance with an investment. At Hicks Nurseries you get full value for your investment. There are 250 acres, with millions of plants being grown for quality and economy for you to choose from. You buy direct from the grower, and it is not reasonable to expect to get better plants cheaper elsewhere. Before placing an order, let us show you the value

we can give for the amount of your investment.

Our large tree-moving operations may have conveyed the impression of high price, but comparing quality of plants and execution of work, Hicks Nurseries will do your planting the most economically. Don't be deceived into buying poor plants, carelessly dug and planted.

Another department of Hicks Nurseries is the Bureau of Information. Expert advice is freely given on any questions pertaining to trees and plants.

LARGE EXPERT STAFF AVAILABLE. A letter or telephone call (Westbury 67 or 68) will bring one of our representatives to your assistance. If not within reach, send us photographs or a rough plan, with dimensions, and we will submit planting plan and estimate without cost to you. If you have ideas regarding the planting, we will try to incorporate them in the plan.



An arrangement of outdoor living-room and orchard for the farm home

FOUNDATION PLANTING

E REFER to that part of the landscape whose function it is to connect the house with its surroundings. It is probably the most important landscape problem of the average home-owner, and seldom receives the thought and proper treatment required.

The completed appearance of a house requires an appropriate foundation planting which should be put in as soon as the building is finished. Its purpose is to connect house walls with lawn and topography. A new home without an attractive planting is almost as incomplete as the interior without draperies, etc.—not absolutely necessary for physical comfort, but needed for complete mental enjoyment.

The style of architecture determines largely the landscape treatment, but whatever the treatment may be, it is the most intimate part of the landscape and therefore deserves the most profound study. Not only should beauty be discovered in the details at close range, but also in the masses as viewed at a distance. The principles of good landscape planting are not complicated—simplicity is of paramount importance. Professors of landscape architecture warn that too much is often planted, especially around larger buildings. It is better to show some of the foundation by bringing up a group of foliage between the windows with, perhaps, a high point at the corners.

Care should be taken in making proper selection of plants. Too often we see ugly plantings that have overgrown and covered the windows, thus shutting out light.

Evergreens are, perhaps, the best material to use because they give all-year effect. They fall into two classes: large-growing trees for bulky masses, and dwarf-growing for low masses. Use the dwarf ones under windows, etc., and keep the tall ones at corners or where height is desired. Evergreen shrubs incorporated with them make the best possible planting. If economy is the guiding factor, an effective planting can be made of flowering shrubs which may be obtained in both tall and low-growing varieties.

Let us help you make a foundation planting that will be as harmonious and economical as possible.

ROCK-GARDEN SUGGESTIONS

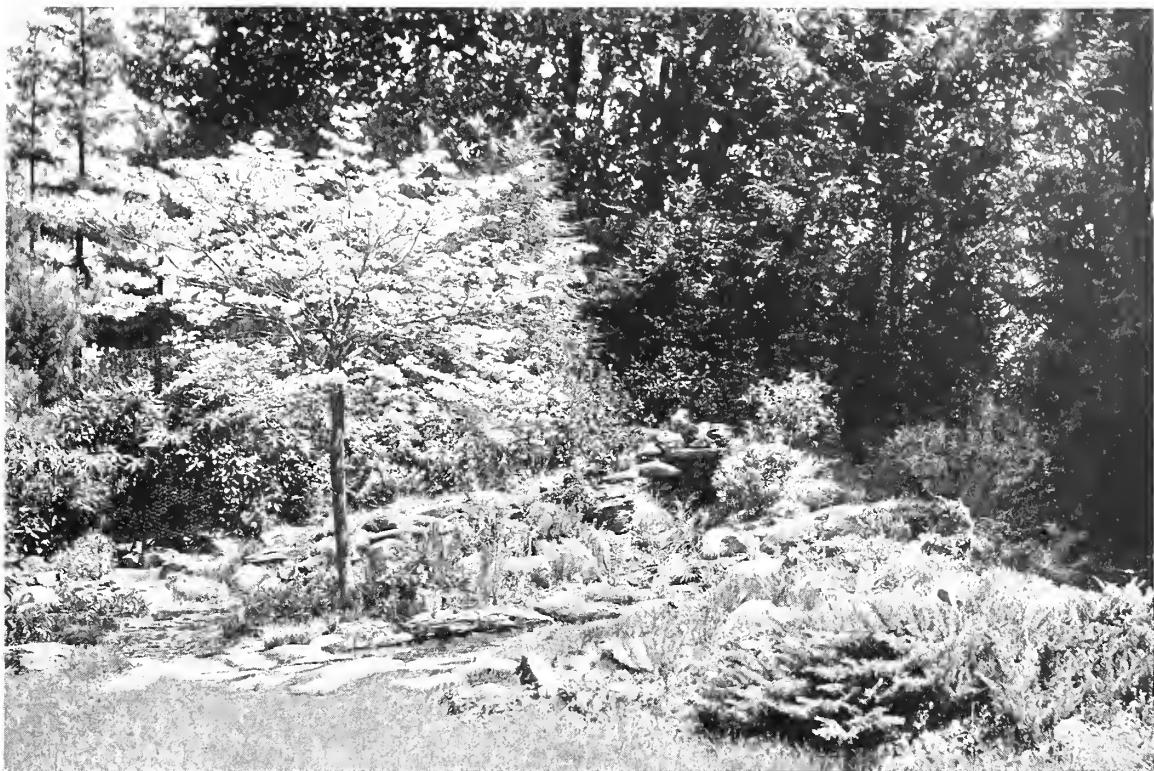
HY NOT have a Rock-Garden as a feature of your landscape? The pleasure derived from a Rock-Garden is now enjoyed by the owner of the medium- and small-sized property. Before going ahead in making one, considerable knowledge is necessary as to construction and selection of plants. Space prevents our going much into detail; we simply state a few helpful hints, and elsewhere in this booklet you will find recommended plants listed under Dwarf Evergreens, Evergreen Shrubs, and Perennials. For a background to the Rock-Garden, see lists of tall-growing evergreens and shrubs. There are many good books on the subject which you can easily procure, or our advice is free for the asking. It would be a real pleasure to help you design and make a Rock-Garden that would add interest to your landscape and be a joy to you.

There are two types of Rock-Gardens, the natural and artificial. In one the rocks are there; in the other, the rocks have to be placed. Look for flat ones. The hard, rounded boulders of Long Island may not be ideal rock-garden material, but they are here. Select a natural site, if possible. What do the rocks do? Keep out competition, offer a place for low plants to reach cool, moist soil under the rocks and a place to grow above the rocks. Are the rocks necessary for rock-plants? No, you can grow the many new or rare and beautiful plants in the open border. Stumps will do for rocks.

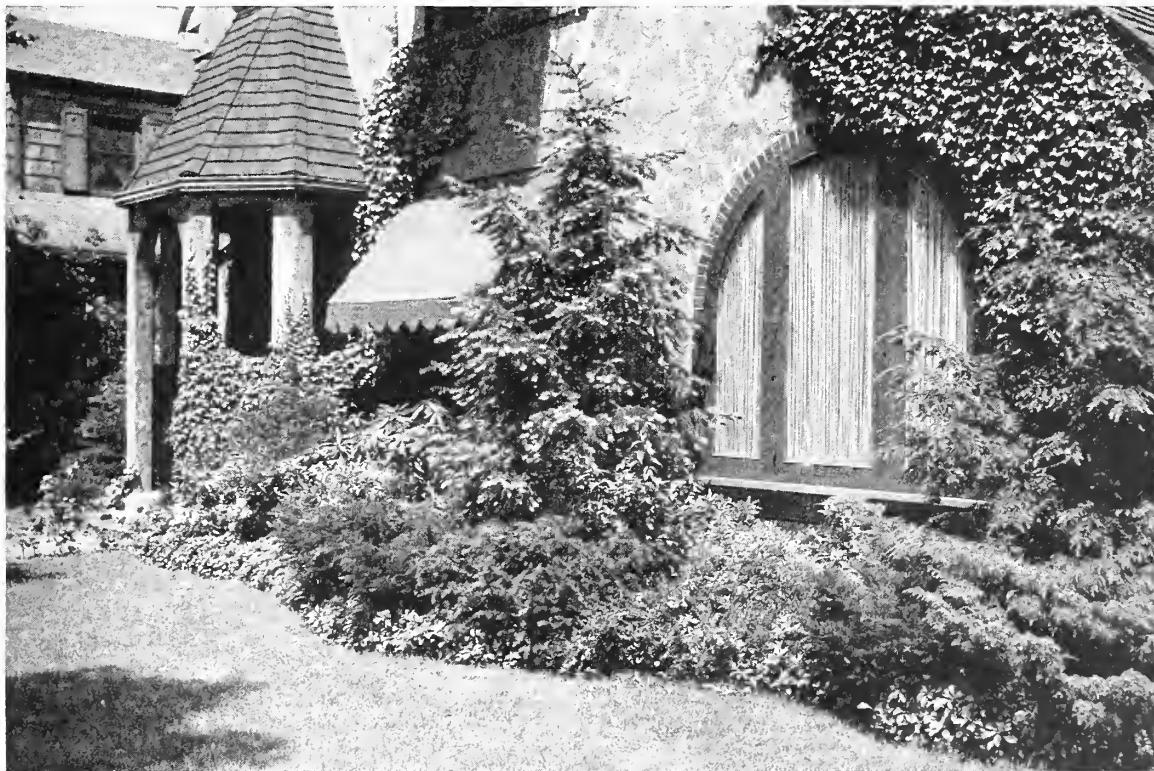
The Rock-Garden should be away from large trees because the dense shade, drippings, and feeding roots would injure the small plants. Picture an alpine scene and try to reproduce it in miniature. It should be along natural lines, avoiding straight lines and set arrangement. If possible, select moss-grown rocks that have a weather-beaten appearance. Place them more or less flat so the water will run into the soil, not off. In this position, the rocks protect the roots from heat and drought in summer, and frost in winter. Rocks and soil should be built together, step by step. The pockets should be large enough to allow ample space for the plant and roots to grow. Careful attention to watering should be given in summer, and necessary protection for the tender plants in winter. An annual top-dressing of soil is also necessary.

A well-planned Rock-Garden presents a good appearance throughout the year. Bulbs of low growth give early spring effect; alpines and small shrubs for spring and summer; evergreens for winter effect, after flowering plants have died down; and, of course, water- and bog-plants for the pool or stream.

You can come to Hicks Nurseries and take home plants at any time.



Rock-garden at the Hicks' homestead, showing what can be done in a small area. A bronze frog spouts for a tiny waterfall, terminating in a bog-bordered pool—an alpine scene in miniature.



A Hicks' foundation planting at residence of Mr. Robert Nehrbas, Garden City, L. I. The tall evergreens are Douglas Spruce and Hemlock. The low plants are Laurel, Rhododendrons, and Yew, with an edging of Pachysandra.

LANDSCAPE HINTS

This list is given as an aid in developing attractive home landscapes. A careful selection of plants is necessary if the best results are to be obtained. The plants are described in their respective places in Price List—see index.

Woody Plants in Order of Bloom (Trees, Shrubs, and Vines)

MARCH-APRIL BLOOM

Azalea mucronulatum. Mongolian Azalea. Pinkish lavender.
Benzoin aestivale. Spice-bush. Yellow.
Cornus mas. Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow.
Corylopsis pauciflora. Buttercup Winter Hazel. Pale yellow.
Forsythia. The Golden Bells. Golden yellow.
Lonicera fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. Pale yellow.
L. standishii. Standish Honeysuckle. Cream-color.
Salix multineuris. Japanese Pussy Willow. Gray catkins.

MAY BLOOM

Æsculus hippocastanum. Horse-chestnut. White.
Amelanchier canadensis. Shadblow. White.
Amygdalus communis. Double-flowering Almond. Pink and white.
Andromeda (Pieris) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. White.
Aronia arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. White.
Azalea calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Orange-red.
A. hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. Carmine-red.
A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. Various shades of yellow and salmon.
A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom Azalea. Pink.
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Rosy white.
Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry. Golden yellow.
Calycanthus floridus. Common Sweet Shrub. Maroon.
Cercis canadensis. American Redbud. Magenta-pink.
Cornus alternifolia. Pagoda Dogwood. Cream-color.
C. florida. White-flowering Dogwood. White.
C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Pink-red.
Crataegus in variety. Hawthorn. White, Pink, and Scarlet.
Cydonia japonica. Japanese Quince. Brilliant red.
Daphne cneorum. Garland Flower. Pink.
Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. White.
Enkianthus campanulatus. Red-vein Enkianthus. Pink.
Exochorda grandiflora. Pearl-bush. White.
Halesia tetrapetala. Silver Bell. White.
Kerria japonica. Kerria. Bright yellow.
Laburnum vulgare. Golden Chain. Bright golden yellow.
Leucothoe catesbeiana. Drooping Leucothoe. White.
Lonicera morrowii. Morrow Bush Honeysuckle. White.
L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Pink and white.
Malus in variety. Flowering Crab-apple. White, Pink, and Red.
Prunus fruticosa pendula. Weeping Japanese Cherry. Pink.
P. serrulata fl.-pl. Japanese Double-flowering Cherry. White, Pink, and Red.
P. tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. Pink.
Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Rosy pink.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. Jetbead. White.
Spiraea thunbergii. Thunberg Spirea. White.
S. prunifolia fl.-pl. Bridal Wreath. White.
S. vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. White.
Symplocos paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. White.
Syringa in variety. Lilacs. Numerous shades.
Vaccinium corymbosum. High-bush Blueberry. White or pinkish.
Viburnum carlesii. Pink tinted in bud, white when open.
V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. White.
V. lentago. Nannyberry. Creamy white.
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. White.
V. tomentosum. Double-file Viburnum. White.
Weigela (Diervilla) in variety. White, Pink, and Red.
Wisteria sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. Blue and White.

JUNE BLOOM

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. White.
Chionanthus virginica. White Fringe. White.
Cladrastis lutea. Yellow-wood. White.

Cornus kousa. Japanese Dogwood. White.
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. White.
Cotoneaster in variety. Cotoneaster. White and Pink.
Crataegus crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. White.
C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. White.
Deutzia in variety. Deutzia. White and Pink.
Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. White and Pink.
Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty Bush. Pink.
Laburnum alpinum. Scotch Laburnum. Yellow.
Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Greenish yellow blotched with orange.
Lonicera japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. White and yellow.
Philadelphus in variety. The Mock Oranges. White.
Rhododendrons in variety. Rhododendron. Numerous shades.
Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose. Red, Pink, and White varieties.
Roses in variety. Climbing and Bush Roses. Various shades.
Sambucus canadensis. Common Elder. White.
Sorbus aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. White.
Styrax japonica. Japanese Styrax. White.
Syringa emodi. Himalayan Lilac. Pink.
Viburnum cassinooides. Witch-rod. White.
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. White.
V. opulus. European Cranberry. White.
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. White.
V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. White.

JULY BLOOM

Æsculus parviflora. Dwarf Horse-chestnut. White.
Andromeda arborea. Sorrel Tree. White.
Azalea viscosa. Swamp Azalea. White and pink tinted.
Bignonia radicans. Trumpet Vine. Orange.
Buddleia davidi. Butterfly Bush. Lilac.
Calluna. Heather. White, Pink, and Purple.
Cephalanthus occidentalis. Button Bush. White.
Clethra alnifolia. Summer-sweet. White.
Evodia hupehensis. Yellowish white.
Hydrangea arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. White.
Hypericum densiflorum. St. John's-wort. Yellow.
Koëreuteria paniculata. Varnish Tree. Yellow.
Rosa setigera. Prairie Rose. Pink.
R. wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. White.
Sorbaria arborea. Tree Spirea. White.
Spiraea bumalda. Anthony Waterer. Pink.
S. callosa alba. Dwarf Spirea. White.
Stuartia pentagonia. White.
Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Needle. White.

AUGUST BLOOM

Calluna. Heather. White, Pink, and Purple.
Hibiscus moscheutos. Marshmallow. White, Red, and Pink.
H. syriacus. Althea; Rose of Sharon. White, Red, and Pink.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. White.
Hypericum moserianum. Gold Flower. Yellow.
Sophora japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. White.

SEPTEMBER BLOOM

Caryopteris incana. Blue Spirea. Blue.
Clematis paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. White.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. White.

OCTOBER BLOOM

Hamamelis virginiana. Witch-hazel. Yellow.
Berry-bearing Shrubs. See separate list.

DECEMBER BLOOM

Berry-bearing Shrubs. See separate list.

JANUARY TO MARCH BLOOM

Jasminum nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. Yellow.
Berry-bearing Shrubs. See separate list.

Trees and Shrubs with Attractive Fruits

Berry-bearing shrubs give interest and beauty to the winter landscape and help to feed the birds.

Aronia arbutifolia. *Red Chokeberry.* Red berries.
Benzoin aestivale. *Spice-bush.* Red berries.
Berberis thunbergi. *Japanese Barberry.* Scarlet berries.
B. vulgaris. *Common Barberry.* Dark red berries.
Callicarpa japonica. *Japanese Beauty Bush.* Violet berries.
Cornus in variety. *Dogwoods.* Red, Blue, and White berries.
Cotoneaster in variety. *Cotoneasters.* Red, Black, and Purple berries.
Crataegus in variety. *Hawthorns.* Orange-red fruit.
Elaeagnus umbellata. *Autumn Eleagnus.* Red berries.
Euonymus alatus. *Winged Euonymus.* Orange berries.
Ilex glabra. *Inkberry.* Black berries.
I. opaca. *American Holly.* Red berries.
I. verticillata. *Common Winterberry.* Red berries.
Lonicera tatarica. *Tatarian Honeysuckle.* Red berries.
Malus. *Flowering Crab-apples.* Yellow and red fruit.
Myrica carolinensis. *Bayberry.* Gray berries.
Photinia villosa. *Chinese Christmas Berry.* Red berries.
Prunus tomentosa. *Nanking Cherry.* Red fruit.
Rhodotypos kerrioides. *Jetbead.* Black berries.
Sorbus aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash.* Red berries.
Symporicarpos racemosus. *Snowberry.* White berries.
S. vulgaris. *Coral Berry.* Dark red berries.
Symplocos paniculata. *Asiatic Sweetleaf.* Clear blue berries.
Vaccinium corymbosum. *Blueberry.* Edible blue berries.
Viburnum cassinoides. *Wither-rod.* Pink and blue berries.
V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* Dark blue berries.
V. dilatatum. *Linden Viburnum.* Red berries.
V. lantana. *Wayfaring Tree.* Red fruit.
V. lentago. *Nannyberry.* Bluish black fruit.
V. opulus. *European Cranberry.* Red fruit.

Vines with Attractive Fruit

Actinidia arguta. *Bower Actinidia.* Edible fruit, like goose-berries.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Dark blue berries.
Celastrus scandens. *American Bittersweet.* Orange berries.
Euonymus radicans vegetus. *Bigleaf Wintercreeper.* Orange berries.
Lonicera japonica halliana. *Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.* Black berries.
Roses, Climbing. Orange and red fruit.

Rock-Gardens

For information on how to make a Rock-Garden see page 10. For plant material see Dwarf Evergreens, pages 34 to 36; Evergreen Shrubs pages 37 to 39; Azaleas and Rhododendrons, pages 41 to 43; Hardy Flowers (Perennials), pages 54 to 61.

Plants for Shady Places

Evergreen Plants. *Andromeda*, *Hemlock*, *Holly*, *Inkberry*, *Laurel*, *Leucothoe*, *Mahonia*, *Myrtle*, *Pachysandra*, *Rhododendron*, *Yew*.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. *Acanthopanax*, *Aronia*, *Dogwood*, *Forsythia*, *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Panicle Dogwood*, *Privet*, *Silver Bell*, *Sorrel Tree*, *Spice-bush*, *Viburnum*, *Witch-hazel*, *Woodland Ferns*.

Vines. *Bittersweet*, *Clematis*, *English Ivy*, *Euonymus*, *Honeysuckle*, *Virginia Creeper*.

Hardy Flowers. *Aconitum*, *Ajuga*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Astilbe*, *Chelone*, *Cimicifuga*, *Convallaria*, *Daphne*, *Dicentra eximia*, *Digitalis*, *Epigaea*, *Eupatorium*, *Funkia*, *Gypsophila*, *Heuchera*, *Iris*, *Mazus*, *Megasea*, *Myosotis*, *Polygonatum*, *Primula*, *Saxifraga*, *Thalictrum*, *Tradescantia*, *Trillium*, *Trollius*, *Veronica spicata*, *Vinca*, *Viola*.

Suggestive Hedge Plants

The most common purpose of a hedge is to mark a boundary. In this respect many plants qualify. Plants used as a hedge should be kept broad at the bottom and narrower at the top. This gives the lower branches more light and keeps them from dying out. Generally speaking, a hedge should be trimmed before growth starts in the spring, and again lightly in late summer or fall.

Evergreens. *Arborvitae*, *Douglas Spruce*, *Hemlock*, *Hicks' Yew*, *Japanese Cypress*, *Japanese Yew*, *Red Cedar*, *Spreading English Yew*, *Spiny Greek Juniper*, *White Pine*.

Deciduous Shrubs. *Aralia pentaphylla*, *Arrow-wood*, *Barberry*, *Coral Berry*, *Cotoneaster*, *Deutzia*, *Forsythia*, *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Lilac*, *Philadelphus*, *Privet*, *Snowberry*, *Spirea*, *Tatarian Maple*.

Plants for Fall Coloring

Autumn color affords us opportunity to have a landscape as spectacular and gorgeous as at any other season.

Red and Orange. *Japanese Barberry*, *Blueberry*, *Winged Euonymus*, *Dogwood*, *Red Maple*, *Tatarian Maple*, *Oaks*, *Sorrel Tree*, *Quince*, *Sweet Gum*, *Tupelo*, *Native Viburnum*, *Virginia Creeper*.

Rich Gold and Bright Yellow. *American Beech*, *White Birch*, *Climbing Bittersweet*, *Clethra*, *Ginkgo*, *Honey Locust*, *Cercidiphyllum*, *Sugar Maple*, *Shadblow*, *Tulip Tree*.

How to Prune Shrubs

Some people seem to prune their shrubs just for fun, else natural grace and beauty would not so often be sacrificed for inartistic globes and balloons. About the only legitimate reason we have discovered for pruning is to keep your shrubs from getting too large or too wide. The rule to follow is to cut out the oldest and largest branches at the ground. You will not lose any flowers if you prune after the plant has finished blooming. An exception to this rule is *Hydrangea*. Cut the branches back severely. The size of the flower-head is largely governed by the food and water you give the plant.

How to Plant

(1) Dig a hole wide and deep enough to receive roots without bending or breaking.

(2) Bring in good soil if necessary.

(3) Set tree or plant in hole at same depth it was previous to digging and pack each shovelful of earth between roots with heel or packing stick.

(4) Water when hole is partly filled. Soil should be thoroughly saturated.

(5) Leave a slight depression for watering in summer. Fill with soil for winter protection.

How to Care for a Tree

Hard ground is possibly the greatest hindrance to health. Loosen the soil as deep as a fork and wide as the branches so the little rootlets can reach out for food and moisture. Manure or compost can be dug in at the same time. When the soil is loose, water will disappear from the surface immediately and penetrate to the roots. When the surface is hard, the water will flow away before the soil near the tree can absorb it.

Rain is deceiving. An all-night rain may saturate the soil but 3 inches deep. The roots of a tree are 6 to 18 inches below the surface. It is easy to understand then how tantalizing rain can be to a tree. It's almost safe to disregard the rainfall altogether. The quick way to find out is to test the soil with a long-handled auger.

When watering is necessary, the soil should be loosened up with fork, and a basin made to hold the water. It may be necessary to fill the basin two or three times.



This shows a large Linden tree from our Nurseries being planted last summer, in full leaf, at residence in Garden City. Note the large ball with extending roots carefully wrapped. Such planting in summer is not an experiment; we have been doing it many years and guarantee successful results.



WHEN TO PLANT

HOU NEED not limit yourself to any particular season. Planting can be done, with equal safety, most any time of the year. Our guarantee, as printed on page 21, covers all seasons. The old idea of planting only in spring and fall is obsolete. The all-year planting service of Hicks Nurseries has proved a valuable service. It is a lot of fun to think out the convenience and beauty of your home-grounds and go ahead and do it, no matter what the season. The easiest, quickest, and cheapest way, in time and money, is often to come to the Hicks Nurseries, roam around until you see the trees or flowers that fit your mental pictures, pick them out, find foreman to have the plants dug, and take them home with you. If too big, arrange for quick delivery. Ask for estimate on delivery and planting.

Summer Planting

Hicks Nurseries has led the way in educating the profession and public to the many advantages of summer planting. Approximately 90 per cent of the trees and plants in our Nurseries can be safely transplanted all summer. You can select them in leaf and for particular color of bloom, when at their full height of beauty. You avoid the uncertainty of whether you will like the plant or not, as frequently occurs when selecting unfamiliar plants when dormant. The beauty of a large Maple, Linden, or Oak can be compared and selection made. In a day or two the tree is planted on your lawn (as illustrated on opposite page), so that you and the children receive immediate benefit of the shade. Perhaps a particular color-scheme in the garden is being planned. You can come to the Nursery when the perennials are in bloom, pick out the colors you desire, and take home in your car. Some are growing in pots; others in the field will be lifted with ball of earth and set in paper pots or boxes. All they require is a good drink of water after planting.

Another important advantage of summer planting is that the ground is warm and new root-growth starts immediately. Being moved with large balls of earth, cutting back is not so severe, and the present and next season's growths are more normal than that of trees dug with bare roots during the dormant season.

The transplanting of trees and plants when in full leaf is not difficult with our methods. We transplant with large balls of earth, thin out the growth, and water. A great many (evergreen trees and broad-leaf evergreen shrubs, Beech, Larch, Sweet Gum, Tulip, and Oak trees) require being dug with balls of earth at all seasons, so there is no difference in the summer method of planting with them. A few evergreens have tender new growth during June and early July, and with them it is best to wait until late July, August, or September for transplanting. With watering before and after planting, they, too, can be planted any time during the summer.

Winter Planting

Winter planting, too, has its advantages, especially where large trees are concerned. By winter planting we mean planting when there is considerable frost in the ground. On Long Island there is usually not much frost before January 1. The men easily pick through a few inches of frost. Trees can be hauled without injury to lawns. The best method is to plan ahead and mulch the trees and planting locations before much frost gets in the ground. For keeping out the frost, we generally use salt-hay. To encourage winter planting we have occasionally offered to do such mulching free of charge. The advantage of moving trees during winter is that you keep men employed and get the work done before the spring rush, with possible delay. Winter is an ideal time for thinning out the crowded trees on many estates.

The result of winter planting is seen at the Belmont Park Race Track. A forest of Pines, Maples, Lindens, and Oaks was planted along the back stretch to screen out village and railroad. Other groups of large trees were planted elsewhere on the grounds. Practically all this planting was done during the winter months, to the mutual benefit of both parties—Belmont Park Race Track got an effective, economical planting and Hicks Nurseries kept men and trucks employed during the slack season. Plan now for next winter's work.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The professional landscape architect holds the same relation as the architect who designs your house, the engineer who designs a bridge or the electrical engineer who designs a power plant. Many do not know the difference between a professional landscape architect and a landscape gardener, who buys and sells plants and does grading and road-construction.

Summer planting aids your landscape architect to show you what is planned. It divides up your troubles, pleasure, and payments. It permits your men to plant and rearrange when they are not rushed with spring work. It permits the nurserymen to keep a highly skilled staff who have the time and interest to dig and plant your trees in the right way.

TREE-MOVING DEPARTMENT

THE most attractive homes, without exception, are those made cozy and hospitable by large trees. Large trees are bounteous things; they are friendly things; there is comfort in their shade; there is beauty in their symmetry; they stand guard against wind and storm; they make an enviable environment. The city with all its architectural beauty can still look with jealous eye on the simple little home quietly nestling among its large trees. The landscape of a small or large estate is incomplete without the use of large trees. They give elevation against the sky and broad shadows on the lawn; frame beautiful vistas and shut out undesirable views.

What are your needs? Are there trees on your place to transplant, or procurable trees in the near-by vicinity that you need to give that touch of mature beauty? Have you trees that are crowding? Usually people wait too long to thin out. Trees are not killed by waiting, but they lose part of their symmetry. We can advise you which are most likely to make permanently beautiful trees, which to cut out, which to move now, and which to move later.

The transplanting of large trees has reached a very high development at the Hicks Nurseries. Machines have been invented, tested, discarded or improved for the past sixty years. There has developed a fund of accurate information as to the results with various species and individual trees when moved in different ways. This store of knowledge is yours for the asking.

Transplanting is a surgical operation and, therefore, on an important tree it should be done with the greatest skill, with the most improved apparatus, and receive the best care. For important citizens, the most skilled surgeons are consulted.

Of greatest importance to the success of Hicks large tree-moving is the fact that all our tree-moving foremen have been with us a great many years. The high development of our tree-moving operations is due to their faithful efforts. Many of the helpers, too, are old hands. These experienced crews are available at any time. We send out full crews, or we send out a foreman with two or three experienced men to work with local labor, thereby co-operating all we can to keep the cost down. Our operations extend from Massachusetts to Virginia and westward. For these distant jobs, it is best to have several trees moved, so as to distribute the expense of transportation of men and apparatus.

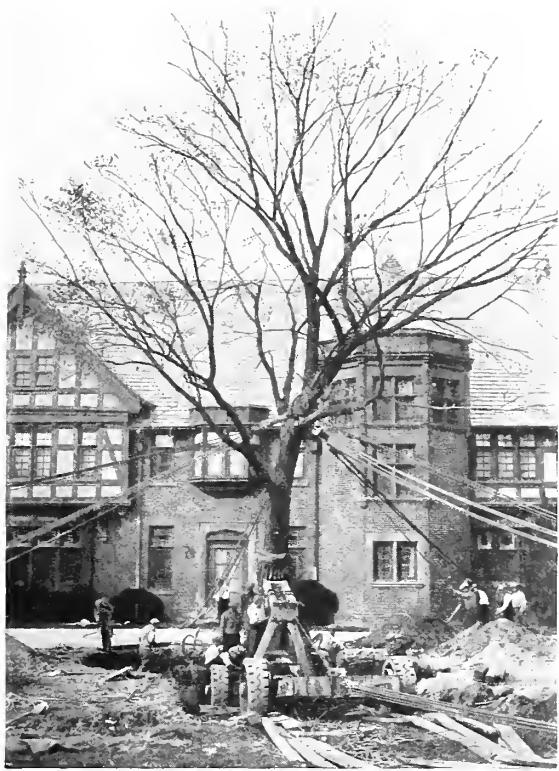
Large trees may be supplied in two ways: We can ship from our Nurseries trees up to 30 feet high and 15-foot spread of branches. We can look up large trees within 10 to 15 miles of where they are wanted, and make a report, with photographs of the trees available. Persons wanting trees can look them up and have us inspect them and decide if they are suitable and economical. Many make the mistake of selecting poor trees because they are near-by. They do not know how to select the best trees. The age and physical condition of the tree is important. A tree which is growing thrifitly is better than an old, stunted tree of the same size. This is determined by the annual growth. It is better to go 10 miles and get the best possible trees, as distance adds but little to the total expense. The principal expense is skillful digging, transporting, and planting.

You ask what size is practicable to move? Shade trees up to 60 feet high and 30 feet spread, because they can be tied in to go through most roads, under wires and bridges. Larger trees can be transplanted on your place where such obstacles do not hinder the operation. Large Evergreens are also successfully transplanted. The success of Hicks large tree-moving is based upon honesty and practicability. If there is a possibility of the tree being greatly damaged in transit, or failure due to poor root system or unsuitable location, you are advised to that effect. It is no rich man's gamble, but 99 per cent success with Hicks' methods of moving.

To arrange for moving it is best that we investigate the situation, route, and trees. A charge is made if it takes much time or transportation expense. Large trees, not from the nursery, are not guaranteed. If you entrust the work to our trained men, success is practically certain.

Most large trees can be moved any time of the year. Fall and winter months are ideal because you avoid the rush and possible delay of spring planting. August and September is a good time to move Evergreen Trees; the new growth has hardened and they will go right ahead making new root-growth.

Get in touch with our office for further information and rates. Remember, our tree-moving operations are not limited to Long Island. Our apparatus and skilled staff can be sent to almost any part of the country.



Large Elm being planted at home of Mr. Donald Geddes, Glen Cove, L. I.



Planting large Beech on terrace of Mr. Percy Pyne's grounds, Greenvale, L. I.

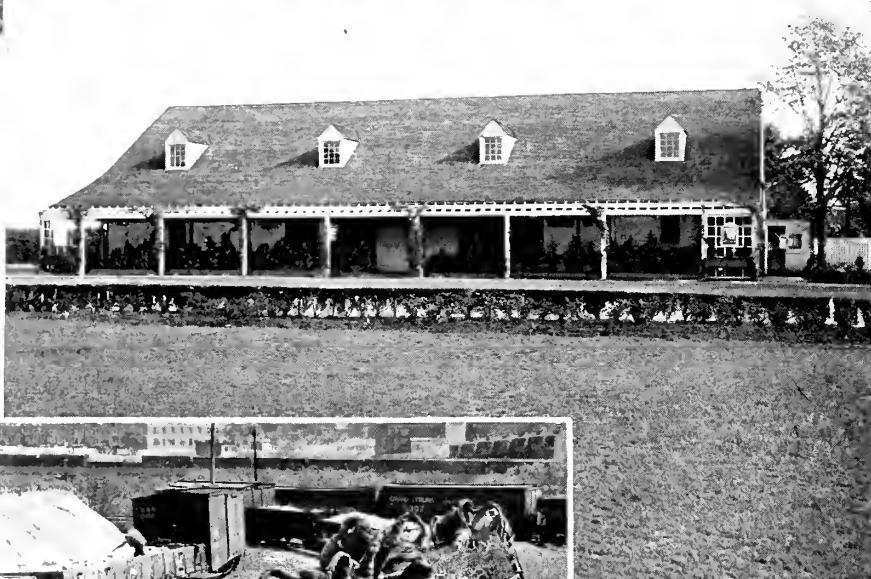


Large Linden being moved to estate of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I. Two such trees were successfully transplanted. Note the Hicks' way of digging with large balls of earth and saving all extending roots by carefully wrapping, to prevent drying out.



An economical way to develop your place is to make frequent visits to our Sales Department. The snapshot shows customers selecting plants which were freshly dug the day before. See how easy it is to make a selection quickly, and have them carefully loaded in your car to take home. Every plant is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. Salesmen are always on hand to give planting advice and help you to make proper selection.

The long Sales Department building is plainly seen from the Jericho Turnpike, about 100 yards in from main entrance. Drive in. Park your car in large parking-space shown just in front of building. Spread before you is a large collection of plants assembled from the different departments, making it easy to study, compare, and select.



Distance is no hindrance. You can enjoy the benefits of Hicks trees and plants no matter where you live. Tell us your needs and we will help you select the right plants for your soil and location. Carload shipments are safe and economical, and can be quickly arranged. They are guaranteed to arrive in first-class condition. Full planting directions will be given or, if you desire, arrangement can be made for our planting foreman to go and superintend the unloading and the planting.

SALES DEPARTMENT

*H*IS is the Department Store of Hicks Nurseries with which every home-owner on Long Island should become acquainted. It is of inestimable value and convenience for those who want to call at the Nursery to see quickly, compare, and select plants for taking home in their car. The advantage of this Department is evident when you consider that our Nurseries cover about 250 acres with several million plants. Freshly dug plants are taken from the various blocks and put on display in the Sales Department, thereby saving you the time of covering such a large area.

On the opposite page are two views of the Sales Department. The large building is only a short distance from the main entrance leading in from Jericho Turnpike. Drive in; park your car. You are welcome whether you come to buy or just to see. You will be surprised to find plants of good quality at very reasonable prices. Better yet, every plant is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. Should any fail, come back and get replace plants absolutely free of charge. Many people have developed their home landscape by making weekly visits to this Department. There is no delay—salesmen are on hand to advise and help in making a selection. The plants are carefully packed and placed in your car. There is plenty of paper and boxes on hand so that no harm can be done to the car. Upon request, our trucks will make delivery at a slight additional cost.

The Sales Department has an interesting display of plants at all seasons. In May and June, Azaleas and Rhododendrons create a riot of color, appearing as if touched by a fairy's wand. June and July give a wonderful show of Roses with their unsurpassed beauty and fragrance. In early summer, German Irises and Peonies are on display. Japanese Irises and Phlox come next, followed by Asters in the fall. Evergreens are on display at all seasons. You realize their importance more during the winter months when other plants are defoliated.

In selecting plants you are not limited to the Sales Department. You can make a selection from any of the large blocks of trees and plants. A representative will gladly act as guide and adviser, or you can drive around yourself and pick out the plants and then get a salesman to give prices and arrange for delivery. You can have lots of fun picking out your own shade trees and other plants.

Particularly welcome are those of modest means who desire to develop their grounds at small expense. Plants of very good quality can be obtained from 25 cents up. Simply state your planting needs and we will show you how to get the most value for the amount you care to spend.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

*Y*OU can enjoy the benefit of Hicks' trees and plants whether you live a thousand miles away or in local territory. The high reputation of our stock is based upon over 75 years' experience of knowing how to grow plants in quantity so that they can be economically planted on your grounds.

Our knowledge and system of growing produces a quality of stock remarkably superior in root-formation, thriftiness, and hardiness. Hicks Nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist, and a certificate pronouncing the stock free from all insects designated as dangerous pests, and apparently healthy in every respect, will be attached to every shipment.

As additional insurance against failure, we refer you to our guarantee which is printed on page 21 of this booklet. This guarantee has been in effect for many years, and you can rely upon its being executed. Should a necessary adjustment occur, you will always find us willing to go more than half way.

In making up your planting-list, keep in mind that plants are living things and particular as to soil and climate. Study the trees and plants in your locality and avoid those that do not grow successfully. As a safeguard, we will carefully check up on your order and eliminate those not suited.

We specialize in Parcel Post, Express, Freight, Barge-load, and Carload Shipments. Distance is no hindrance. Many home-owners and landscape architects have enjoyed the benefit of Hicks' carload shipments to their entire satisfaction. We have shipped as many as twenty to forty carloads in a season. Our methods of digging and packing insure the safe arrival of the plants. Freight shipments may be two, even three weeks en route, yet arrive in good condition, due to our expert packing. Express transportation is quicker but the rate is much higher. Please state how you wish plants sent. In the absence of explicit directions for mode of shipping, we will forward consignments according to our best judgment. A charge is made for packing for shipment if considerable labor and materials are used. On small shipments, such as sent by Parcel Post, no packing charge is made.

We are pleased to answer inquiries concerning what to plant, how to plant, and when to plant. Our experience is at your command. We will gladly submit planting plan and estimate of material needed.



A view of the Propagating Department of Hicks Nurseries. Here baby plants are produced and nursed along until salable. A visit to this manufacturing plant will help you to realize the value of good plants.



A block of large shade trees in Hicks Nurseries. You cannot afford to wait half a lifetime to enjoy the benefits of a tree. We have grown many of them, ready and waiting for you to select.

PRICE LIST

PRICES are for stock loaded at the Nursery. Five plants are sold at the 10 rate and 50 at the 100 rate. We charge for delivery and planting, also for packing for shipment if considerable labor and material are used. On small shipments, such as sent by Parcel Post, no packing charge is made.

TERMS. Cash with order, except to persons having established credit with us, whose accounts will be due in thirty days.

Guarantee...

We guarantee every plant from our Nursery and give new ones to replace those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

DECIDUOUS TREES

THE term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn. Laymen generally classify them as Ornamental Shade Trees.

No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. And the well-informed bring shade to where they want it. Trees are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and frequently neglected.

In selecting trees, the first question is, What is the purpose the trees are to serve—shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn-planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc.? Whatever the purpose, you can select trees at Hicks Nurseries that are guaranteed to prove satisfactory.

For many situations it is best to plant large, time-saving trees that give immediate effect and shade. You cannot afford to wait half a lifetime to enjoy the benefits of a tree.

Come to Hicks Nurseries and have the fun of selecting your own trees. Planting can be done any time of the year.

ACER PLATANOIDES. *Norway Maple.* Good street and shade tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade. Sandy loam soil of Long Island suited to it.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
8 to 10 ft. high	4 00	37 50
10 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	12 00	110 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00	
30 to 38 ft. high, 12 to 14-in. diam. Prices on application		

A. RUBRUM. *Red Maple.* Broad, oak-like tree. Brilliant autumn foliage. Will thrive either in damp soil or good soil on the uplands.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
8 to 10 ft. high	4 00	37 50
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½-in. diam.	10 00	90 00
30 to 35 ft. high, 12 to 18-in. diam. Prices on application		

A. SACCHARUM. *Sugar Maple.* Tall, ovate tree. Likes heavy soil. Good fall color.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$8 00	\$75 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 2½ to 3-in. diam.	12 00	110 00
16 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 3½-in. diam.	18 00	175 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00	
28 to 35 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00	

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. *Tree of Heaven.* Rapid-growing tree from China. Leaves bright green, with thirteen to twenty-five leaflets. Readily resists city smoke and dry air.

	Each	10
12 ft. high, 2½ to 3-in. diam.	\$10 00	\$90 00
12 to 15 ft. high, 3½ to 4-in. diam.	15 00	125 00
16 to 18 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	25 00	

CARPINUS BETULUS. *European Hornbeam.* Closely related to the beech. Ideal for hedges, screens, or for formal planting. Large, broad tree with mass of leaves.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high	\$10 00	\$90 00
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00	125 00
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00	
20 to 24 ft. high	200 00	

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. *Katsura Tree.* Hardy native tree of Japan. Pyramidal outline. Dense mass of light green foliage fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A beautiful tree.

	Each	10
3 to 5 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00

FAGUS AMERICANA. *American Beech.* Forms a tall, silvery trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree of great character. Use for lawn-, avenue-, or screen-planting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high	\$15 00	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft. high	25 00	225 00
12 ft. high	60 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	150 00	

F. SYLVATICA. *European Beech.* Foliage and bark darker than American Beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each
10 to 12 ft. high	\$40 00
12 to 14 ft. high	60 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00
16 to 18 ft. high	100 00
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00
Larger sizes	Prices on application

F. SYLVATICA HETEROPHYLLA. *Fern-leaf Beech.* A tree of dense growth with delicate, feathery foliage. Its lights and shadows are always pleasing to the eye. Worthy of a place in most large plantings.

	Each
6 to 8 ft. high	\$25 00
8 to 10 ft. high	40 00
10 to 12 ft. high	60 00

F. SYLVATICA PURPUREA. *Purple Beech.* Deep wine-red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with tinge of red in later summer. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each
10 to 12 ft. high	\$50 00
12 to 14 ft. high	65 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00
16 to 18 ft. high	100 00
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00

GINKGO BILOBA. *Maidenhair Tree.* Leaves fan-shaped, with parallel veins, like the maidenhair fern. Resists smoke, therefore good for city-planting.

	Each
10 ft. high, 1½-in. diam.	\$10 00
12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	15 00
14 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	30 00
16 to 18 ft. high, 4 to 5-in. diam.	50 00

GLEIDTSIA TRIACANTHOS. *Honey Locust.* A large, spiny tree with spreading branches and odd, flat, pendent seed-pods 12 to 18 inches long and dark brown. Beautiful ornamental tree.

	Each
6 to 8 ft. high	\$4 00
8 to 10 ft. high	8 00



Residence of Mr. William D. N. Perine, Mill Neck, L. I. Hicks' large trees were used to frame house and enclose entrance court, which were tied together with an under-planting of Laurel, etc.



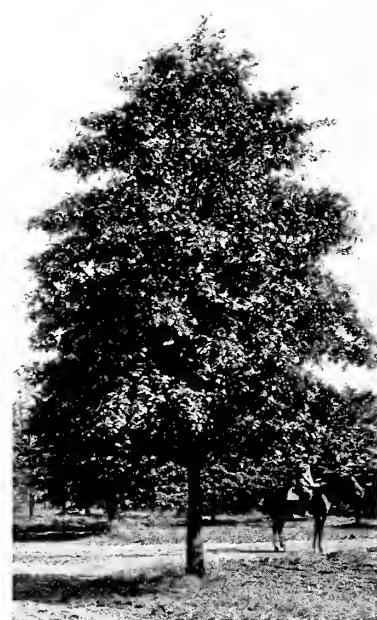
Residence of Mr. L. H. Shearman, Manhasset, L. I. This very pleasing landscape is ornamented with numerous large trees which cast broad shadows over the lawn. The tree in the foreground is a Pin Oak.



Sugar Maple



Silver Linden



Pin Oak



A Beech tree dug and ready for canvas cover to be laced on, then tipped and tied on platform for moving. Hicks' methods of growing produce fibrous root-systems which insure success in transplanting. There is a difference in trees, even where the height and diameter appear similar. The big difference is in the root-systems which you cannot see.

LARIX LEPTOLEPIS. *Japanese Larch.* This always wins admiration as a forerunner of spring foliage. Its cheering green lights the landscape before the maples and oaks. The Larch is a tall, graceful tree, resembling the spruce tree or fir, for it belongs to the conifer family, but drops its leaves in winter.

Each 10

2 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 ft. high	35 00	
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00	
20 to 24 ft. high		Prices on application

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. *Sweet Gum.* Symmetrical tree, with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring. Cork-ridged twigs. Ball-like fruit.

Each 10

8 to 10 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	\$10 00	\$90 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	15 00	125 00
14 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam.	40 00	
18 to 20 ft. high, 4 to 5-in. diam.	60 00	
24 to 28 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00	
28 to 30 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00	

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. *Tulip Tree.* Always straight, clean, and symmetrical. Attains great size. Flowers appear in June and resemble large yellow tulips, shaded with green. Dug with ball like evergreens.

Each 10

6 to 8 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
8 to 10 ft. high	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	10 00	90 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	15 00	125 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00	
26 to 30 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00	

NYSSA SYLVATICA. *Tupelo.* Native tree, with horizontal branches and dark, shiny leaves. The autumnal coloring commends its use.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
5 to 6 ft. high	4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	8 00	75 00

QUERCUS . Oaks

The Oaks represent the sturdiest character of our tree family—long-lived trees that defy ocean blast and prairie wind. There is an Oak for every soil-condition. The thought that they are slow-growing is erroneous; when established they grow just as fast as the maple or linden. Long Island is an Oak country; 80 per cent of the forest is Oak, and the noblest trees left along property lines and roadsides are Oaks. Oak-plantings are enduring monuments. They are beautiful in form and autumn coloring of foliage. Some hold their leaves all winter.

QUERCUS BICOLOR. *Swamp White Oak.* Tree similar to White Oak, but quicker. Native on hard-pan or clay soil of Long Island.

Each

18 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	\$50 00	
20 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	80 00	

Q. COCCINEA. *Scarlet Oak.* The name describes the autumn coloring. Likes dry soil.

Each 10

10 to 12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$12 00	\$110 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	
18 to 22 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
20 to 24 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	100 00	

Q. IMBRICARIA. *Shingle or Laurel Oak.* Leaf like laurel, not lobed like the other Oaks. Big tree, similar to Pin Oak but heavier foliage.

Each

18 to 22 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	\$50 00	
20 to 24 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	100 00	
22 to 26 ft. high, 6 to 7-in. diam.	150 00	

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. *Pin Oak.* A big, fast-growing tree, with slender, straight, hanging branches. Most graceful and popular of Oaks.

Each 10

6 to 8 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	12 00	110 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 2½-in. diam.	15 00	125 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	25 00	225 00
16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
20 to 24 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	
22 to 26 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00	
24 to 28 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	125 00	
26 to 30 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	175 00	
26 to 32 ft. high, 9-in. diam.	200 00	
26 to 34 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	275 00	

Q. PRINUS. *Chestnut Oak.* A dry-ground species of rapid growth.

Each 10

12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$15 00	\$125 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	25 00	225 00
16 to 22 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
22 to 26 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	

Q. RUBRA. *Red Oak.* Big, broad tree, having all the qualifications associated with the name of Oak. Autumn foliage deep red.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	12 00	110 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	
16 to 18 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	
24 to 26 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	150 00	
26 to 30 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	350 00	

POPULUS NIGRA FASTIGIATA. *Lombardy Poplar.* Narrow, pyramidal outline. Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years. Used for tall screening. 10 to 12 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

SALIX BABYLONICA SALAMONI. *Salomon's Willow.* Taller growing and weeps less than the Babylon Weeping Willow. Narrow, bright green leaves.

Each 10

8 to 10 ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50
12 to 14 ft. high	5 00	45 00

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. *European Mountain-Ash.* Large clusters of bright red berries in fall which are greatly admired. Compound, dark green leaves turning yellow in autumn. A small tree with a round-topped crown. 8 to 10 ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

TILIA CORDATA. *Little-leaf European Linden.* Small, dark green leaves, with compact, ovate top. One of the few Lindens that will hold its leaves all summer.

Each

16 to 20 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	\$100 00	
18 to 24 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	150 00	
20 to 26 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	200 00	
Larger sizes		Prices on application

T. TOMENTOSA. *Silver-leaf Linden.* More upstanding than the Little-leaf Linden. Leaves deep green above, silvery white beneath. Top symmetrical and elliptical.

Each

24 to 30 ft. high, 8 to 9-in. diam.	\$200 00	
26 to 32 ft. high, 10 to 12-in. diam.	250 00	
28 to 35 ft. high, 12 to 14-in. diam.		Prices on application

ULMUS AMERICANA. *American Elm.* Has the ideal arching shape but must be artificially fed and watered on Long Island to get the best trees.

Each 10

8 to 10 ft. high, 1½ to 2-in. diam.	\$6 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 to 2½-in. diam.	8 00	75 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	15 00	125 00
15 to 20 ft. high, 4 to 5-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 25 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	100 00	
20 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	150 00	
Larger sizes		Prices on application

FLOWERING TREES

FLOWERING Trees and Shrubs are planted for the beauty of flower, foliage, and berry. In the spring and summer they furnish luxuriant masses of green foliage and fragrant blossoms; in the autumn, brilliant coloring and fruits. Nor are they devoid of interest in the winter, for vari-colored twigs and persistent fruits give much cheer along with the evergreens. Shrubs are properly used for massed effect, while Flowering Trees are used for accents or high points in the shrubbery, or as specimens or group planting on the lawn.

Most any tree, if healthy, will beautify the landscape. Trees that flower add just so much more charm. Even the Wild Apple in the hedge-row has a loveliness any of us would be glad to reproduce in our landscape.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. Horse-chestnut.

In May it is the most beautiful flowering tree. While ultimately becoming a large tree, it is slow growing when young. On dry soil the foliage turns brown during July or August and, therefore, it should not be depended on for a shade tree.

Each

16 to 20 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam. \$75 00

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS. Shadblow.

The first conspicuous flowering tree of the season. It has small, spreading branches and slender branchlets. The leaves, reddish brown at time of unfolding, eventually become dark green, and turn bright yellow in autumn. Flowers appear with the leaves, in erect or nodding racemes, and are pure white, followed by dark purple, edible berries. Handsome tree for the shrub border.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

5 to 6 ft. high 1 25 11 00

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA (OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM). Sorrel Tree. The flowers are like

the lily-of-the-valley, and borne in July. It is as good a tree as the dogwood, but the flowers are not quite so showy. Of greater charm in autumn by reason of the intense coloring of the foliage.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high \$1 50 \$12 50

3 to 4 ft. high 2 50 22 50

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. White Fringe.

It makes a large shrub or small tree 15 feet high and blooms in June. The white "fringe" looks like delicate white lace hung all through the branches. Its leaves distinguish it from all other shrubs, being 3 inches broad and 8 inches long.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

4 to 5 ft. high 3 50 30 00

CLADRASTIS LUTEA. Yellow-wood. The few

people who know this tree greatly admire it. It combines the gracefulness of the elm, the smooth, gray bark of the beech, and, in June, the long, white, pea-shaped flower-racemes of the wisteria.

Each

6 to 8 ft. high \$5 00

8 to 10 ft. high 10 00

10 to 12 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam. 18 00

CORNUS FLORIDA. White-flowering Dogwood.

Many know the Dogwood, and have seen the sign, "Spare the Dogwood. It takes years for a branch to grow." In early May, before the leaves appear, it illuminates the woodland with white blossoms, floating like butterflies through the darker parts of the forest, or on the edges massed in horizontal strata, white as snow or tinged with pink. In September its brilliant red berries feed the robins on their south-bound journey. A week or two later the foliage turns red or scarlet with the first sumac and woodbine. In landscape planting it is properly used as a specimen tree, mass planting with shrubs, or bordering evergreen groups and woodland.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
4 to 5 ft. high	4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	6 00	57 50
8 to 10 ft. high	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft. high	25 00	225 00
Larger sizes		Prices on application

C. FLORIDA RUBRA. Red-flowering Dogwood.

Like preceding except flowers are red.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$8 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft. high	10 00	90 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	125 00

C. FLORIDA XANTHOCARPA. Yellow-fruited Dogwood. This variety is the same as the

White-flowering Dogwood except that the fruit is yellow instead of red, giving a very pleasing effect.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. specimens		\$15 00

C. KOUSA. Japanese Kousa Dogwood. This tree

harmonizes completely with the native Dogwood and extends the season of bloom about one month. It blooms after the foliage comes out to afford it a background. Instead of a cluster of red berries, it has a globular berry about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter filled with edible yellow pulp.

	Each	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft. high	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00	

C. KOUSA CHINENSIS. Chinese Flowering Dogwood. Blooms in June. A rare new flowering tree.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high		\$5 00

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Dogwood ornamenting drive on estate of Mrs. Leonard Elmhurst, Wheatley Hills, L. I. The most showy of the native trees, with healthy foliage and fall coloring.



Flowering Cherries in garden of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I. The weeping form at the right is a tumbling mass of little pink bells which seem to float in the air.

CORNUS MAS. *Cornelian Cherry.* A week or two before the Forsythia, or Golden Bell, this is a mass of bright yellow, like the spicewood of the swamps; in August it looks like the tree cranberry. The fruits have been used for jam and to make an acid drink. You can use this plant in your shrubbery or among your collection of small trees, for it grows ultimately 15 feet high.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00	45 00

CRATÆGUS CORDATA. *Washington Hawthorn.* These are small, round-topped trees of great hardiness, thriving in almost any kind of soil. Extremely ornamental for both flower and fruit. This variety has white flowers in June, followed by lustrous scarlet fruit persisting until spring.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50

C. CRUSGALLI. *Cockspur Thorn.* A native species with long, sharp thorns and glossy foliage. Brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50
6 to 8 ft. high	10 00	90 00

C. OXYACANTHA. *Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.* Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. Red fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high	2 50	22 50

EVODIA HUPEHENSIS. From China. One of the small-growing, flowering trees introduced from northern China. Belongs to the Toothache Tree family. It has panicles of yellowish white flowers in midsummer.

	Each
10 to 12 ft. high	\$15 00

HALESIA TETRAPTERA. *Silver Bell.* A beautiful little tree having the branches thickly hung with snowy white bells in early May. Scatter them in your shrubbery or through open woods with dogwood.

	Each
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$0 75

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. Of all flowering trees, the Magnolias take the lead. This variety is in greatest demand, having cup-shaped blossoms, touched with pink.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. high	\$25 00

MALUS. *Flowering Crab-Apple.* It is hard to imagine anything more dainty and beautiful than a collection of Flowering Apples, with their white, pink, or red blossoms. They give a happy note to the garden or shrubbery or woodland about the middle of May. The little cherry-like, red and golden fruits feed the birds all winter.

Named Varieties:

ARNOLDIANA. Single or semi-double pink flowers.

ATROSANGUINEA. Brilliant carmine flowers.

BACCATA. Small white flowers.

BECHTEL'S. Double pink flowers.

ELEYI. Rich, wine-red flowers.

FLORIBUNDA. Pink in bud; white when open.

NIEDZWETZKYANA. Red flowers.

PARKMANI. Pendent red flowers.

ROBUSTA. Large, fragrant, white flowers.

MALUS, continued

SARGENTI. White flowers, bright yellow centers.

SCHEIDECKERI. Double pink flowers.

SIEBOLDI CALOCARPA. Large pink and white flowers.

SPECTABILIS. Fragrant, semi-double, pink flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$3 50	
4 to 5 ft. high	7 50	
7 to 8 ft. high	10 00	\$90 00

PRUNUS FRUTICOSA PENDULA. *Weeping Bush Cherry.* Blooms very early in the spring. It makes a little tree of widely waving branches. In April the pink veil of blossoms appears to float in the air.

	Each
5 to 6 ft. stems	\$5 00

P. SERRULATA FL-PL. *Japanese Double-flowering Cherry.* The blooming of the Cherry is a national festival with the Japanese. The blooms appear in May; some are fully as beautiful as roses. They are quite at home in this climate, thriving and blooming with as much vigor and freedom as in their own. Why not make a start at a collection of Flowering Trees by ordering one?

	Each	10
4 ft. high	\$5 00	\$47 50
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	10 00	95 00
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00	125 00

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI. Considered the most fruitful and decorative evergreen Hawthorn. Especially adapted for training against walls or to enliven an evergreen group. In autumn and early winter, when loaded with scarlet berries, it is one of the showiest of ornamental trees.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50
4 to 5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	

SOPHORA JAPONICA. *Japanese Pagoda Tree.* Round-headed tree. Leaves and flowers like the locust. Flowers creamy white, borne in panicles in midsummer.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft. high	3 50	32 50

Fruit-Bearing Apple Trees

This is a rare opportunity to get big, thrifty Apple Trees for your landscape. Perhaps you desire trees for both fruit and landscape effect; if so, these trees should be of particular interest because they have all borne fruit and are good varieties—real “time-savers.” They were originally trained for a commercial orchard.

The value of large Apple Trees in the landscape is well known to landscape architects who use them extensively. They make most beautiful lawn trees. The beauty of Apple-blossoms is unsurpassed, and the tree itself has a pleasing character of trunk and branches befitting to garden and landscape.

They can be safely transplanted to your grounds and are covered by our usual guarantee.

	Each
5-in. diam.	\$60 00
6-in. diam.	75 00

	Each
7-in. diam.	\$90 00
8-in. diam.	100 00

EVERGREEN TREES

VERGREENS of all kinds give a feeling of richness to the home landscape, especially during the winter months when other trees and shrubs are defoliated. Hicks Nurseries has given much time and study to the growing of evergreens. Our largest department is devoted to them.

ABIES • Fir

Pyramidal trees, with whorled, spreading branches. The species of this genus are among the handsomest and stateliest conifers. With them you will find new elements for composing your landscapes.

ABIES CEPHALONICA. *Greek Fir.* Foliage dark, shining green, pale beneath. Recommended as lawn specimens or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	18 00	

A. CONCOLOR. *White Fir.* It has a beautiful silver- or blue-green color, contrasting well with the darker evergreens, and is therefore a good substitute for blue spruce. A big, broad-shouldered, sturdy tree well suited for your landscape.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	18 00	
6 ft. high	25 00	
8 ft. high	50 00	

Larger sizes Prices on application

A. HOMOLEPIS (BRACHYPHYLLA). *Nikko Fir.* From the Nikko Mountains in Japan. Likes our climate better than its own relative, the Balsam Fir. A rapid-growing evergreen with dark green foliage and space between the branches. Beautiful tree.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50

Larger sizes Prices on application

A. NORDMANNIANA. *Nordmann Fir.* One of the most desirable Firs in cultivation. It has rich, dark, velvety green foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50

A. VEITCHI. *Veitch's Fir.* A graceful, rapid-growing Fir of slender habit. The under side of the shiny green foliage is marked with two broad bands of white, giving a distinctly blue effect.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	70 00

CHAMAECYPARIS or RETINOSPORA

Japanese Cypress

These have become more widely planted than any other evergreen from Asia. The great variety of form and color—dark green, light green, golden yellow, and silvery blue—lend variety to otherwise monotonous landscapes. Excellent for hedge planting as they can be kept sheared to desired width and height.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA. *Hinoki Cypress.* Shell-like fronds of dark green foliage. Grows to a tall tree in Japan, but use it where you want a plant about 6 feet high.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00
6 ft. high	30 00	275 00

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA GRACILIS. *Slender Hinoki Cypress.* Compact, pyramidal form, with dark green foliage. Branchlets with slightly pendulous tips.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00

C. OBTUSA MAGNIFICA. A vigorous form having deep green foliage with many shadows.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00

C. PISIFERA. *Sawara Retinospora.* Velvety, bright green pyramid. Foliage borne on somewhat pendulous branches.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00

C. PISIFERA AUREA. *Golden Sawara Retinospora.* Golden form of the preceding.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00

C. PISIFERA FILIFERA. *Thread Retinospora.* Weeping form with thread-like branches.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	18 00	150 00

C. PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA. *Golden Thread Cypress.* Golden form of preceding variety.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA. *Plume Retinospora.* Feathery green foliage; broad, symmetrical, and dense. Can keep sheared so as not to cover windows.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA. *Golden Plume Retinospora.* Golden form of above.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50



Who said the landscape is uninteresting in winter? If you had only Pines and Birches it would be interesting. With all the evergreens, bright-berried shrubs, and brilliant barks, as Holly, Laurel, Rhododendrons, etc., it abounds with beauty. The illustration shows one of the picturesque drives on the estate of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I. White Pines are featured with berried and brilliant-barked shrubs bordering the drive.

CHAMÆCYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA. Moss Retinospora.	Cloudy blue foliage. With sparkling dew upon its silvery foliage, you may decide that it is the prettiest evergreen for summer.	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50	
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50	
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00	
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
5 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
6 to 7 ft. high	18 00	170 00	

CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI. <i>Lobb Cryptomeria.</i>	A Japanese pyramidal evergreen of compact habit and dark green foliage. It is very distinct from other evergreens.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high	\$5 00		
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00		
4 to 5 ft. high	12 00		
5 to 6 ft. high	18 00		

JUNIPERUS • Juniper

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS. <i>Column Chinese Juniper.</i>	A very hardy Chinese Juniper. It forms a distinct, narrow pyramid with needle-like leaves. The green or blue-green foliage is very decorative.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high	\$5 00		
4 to 5 ft. high	8 00		

J. RIGIDA. <i>Needle Juniper.</i>	An evergreen of upright form with open, fleecy, light green foliage. Interesting specimen for your collection.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high	\$5 00		
4 to 5 ft. high	8 00		
5 to 6 ft. high	12 00		

J. VIRGINIANA. <i>Red Cedar.</i>	Tall, spiry Red Cedars are familiar sights along fence-rows and in abandoned fields. To use them in home landscapes requires careful moving with big balls of earth and watering of the roots.	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50	
4 ft. high	4 00	35 00	
5 ft. high	5 00	45 00	
6 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
7 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
8 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
10 ft. high	25 00	225 00	
12 to 30 ft. high		Prices on application	

J. VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.	Blue form of the above.	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 to 5 ft. high	12 00	100 00	

PICEA • Spruce

PICEA EXCELSA. <i>Norway Spruce.</i>	A common variety of graceful and rapid growth, for sheltered situations.	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	70 00	
5 ft. high	12 00	100 00	
6 ft. high	15 00	125 00	

P. KOYAMAI. <i>Japanese Spruce.</i>	Narrow-pyramidal Spruce with small needles. Introduced from Japan and Korea by the late E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00	
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	70 00	
4 to 5 ft. high	12 00	100 00	

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA. <i>Blue Colorado Spruce.</i>	A conspicuous tree with bluish or sage-green foliage.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high		\$8 00	\$70 00

P. PUNGENS KOSTERIANA. <i>Koster's Blue Spruce.</i>	A deeper blue variety than the preceding.	Each	
4 to 5 ft. high			\$35 00
Larger sizes			Prices on application

PINUS • Pine

Hicks Nurseries specialize on Pines because Pines specialize on Long Island. They like dry, sandy soils, exposed, wind-swept shores, and mountain-sides. Most other evergreens prefer swamps and ravines. Valuable as lawn specimens, windbreaks, screens, and hedges.

PINUS BANKSIANA. <i>Jack Pine.</i>	Bids defiance to salt-spray, cold winds, and thin soil on ridge-tops. Has picturesque, twisted branches.	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	75 00	
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
7 to 8 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

P. CEMBRA. <i>Swiss Stone Pine.</i>	In its juvenile state it forms a dense pyramid and is of very slow growth.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high		\$8 00	
3 to 4 ft. high		12 00	
4 to 5 ft. high		15 00	
6 to 7 ft. high		25 00	

P. DENSIFLORA. <i>Japanese Red Pine.</i>	You will admire this for its picturesque growth. It will make a harmonious and interesting variation.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high		\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft. high		8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft. high		10 00	

P. KORAIENSIS. <i>Korean Pine.</i>	A slow-growing White Pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Russo-Japanese War.	Each	10
3 ft. high		\$6 00	\$55 00
4 ft. high		10 00	90 00
5 ft. high		15 00	125 00
6 ft. high		25 00	
7 to 8 ft. high		40 00	

P. NIGRA AUSTRIACA. <i>Austrian Pine.</i>	A heavy, solid dome of green. Ideal for seashore and gravelly, wind-swept situations.	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high		\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high		5 00	45 00
3 ft. high		8 00	75 00
4 ft. high		12 00	
5 ft. high		15 00	
6 ft. high		25 00	

P. PARVIFLORA. <i>Japanese White Pine.</i>	Just what its name indicates—picturesque, irregular, and dwarf. Contrasts well with planting of darker varieties.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high			\$8 00
5 to 6 ft. high			15 00
7 to 8 ft. high			30 00

P. RESINOSA. <i>Red Pine.</i>	One of the handsomest Pines. It is named from its reddish bark. Has form and texture like Austrian Pine, pure dark green in color. In a collection of Pines it will stand out as the darkest tree. Red Pine grows faster than White Pine and keeps its central leader. If you have a dry hillside you wish clothed, these will serve you admirably.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high		\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft. high		6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft. high		15 00	125 00
6 to 8 ft. high		25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft. high		50 00	

PINUS STROBOS. *White Pine.* Classed as the noblest evergreen in the northeastern United States. It will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. Youthful beauty is succeeded by the beauty of middle age and picturesque old age.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	125 00
8 to 10 ft. high	40 00	375 00
Larger sizes	Prices on application	

P. SYLVESTRIS. *Scotch Pine.* The most Pine for the least money; grows fast when young. Resists wind, drought, or cold. Foliage blue-green. Each 10

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high	7 50	70 00
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00
6 to 8 ft. high	18 00	175 00
8 to 10 ft. high	30 00	

P. THUNBERGI. *Japanese Black Pine.* A darker green companion for the Jack Pine. Use for seashore hedges or any sandy, wind-swept situation. Each 10

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	6 00	55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	20 00	175 00
7 ft. high	25 00	225 00

PSEUDOTSUGA

PSEUDOTSUGA (PICEA DOUGLASI). *Douglas Spruce.* You can keep Douglas Spruce taller and more narrow than most other evergreens, therefore consider the plants for situations where you need a screen not over 10 feet wide. The foliage is a light bluish green; the growth is dense and symmetrical. Each 10

	Each	10
1 1/2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 ft. high	20 00	175 00
7 to 8 ft. high	30 00	

TAXUS • Yew

The best evergreen for small places. No matter how fully planted, there is always room for a Japanese Yew. It is not affected by cold or heat, and has dark green foliage and red berries. Various forms of height and texture give it a place in almost any location. For a low evergreen hedge, Japanese Yew is the richest thing you can use. Introduced into America in 1862.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA. *Japanese Yew.* An upright-growing form of Yew with a single trunk. Each 10

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 ft. high	8 00	75 00
3 ft. high	15 00	125 00
4 ft. high	25 00	
5 to 6 ft. high	40 00	
Larger sizes	Prices on application	

T. MEDIA HICKSI. *Hicks' Yew.* This new variety originated in our Nursery. A narrow form useful in formal and hedge planting. Each 10

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00
Larger sizes, specimens	Prices on application	

THUJA • Arborvitae

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS. *American Arborvitae.* Quickly makes a pyramidal tree with width about half of height. Foliage bright green in summer, bronze in winter.

	Each	10
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 ft. high	3 00	27 50
4 ft. high	4 00	37 50
5 ft. high	6 00	55 00
6 ft. high	8 00	75 00
7 ft. high	12 00	100 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASI PYRAMIDALIS. *Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.* A choice, pyramidal evergreen; foliage twisted and crested. Each 10

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	10 00	90 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS ROSENTHALI. *Rosenthal Arborvitae.* Deep green, columnar form of slow growth for formal use.

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
3 ft. high	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS SPIRALIS. Compact form with very close-set short branchlets. The twisted branchlet system suggests spiral arrangement. Each 10

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft. high	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 to 7 ft. high	12 00	100 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA. *Ware or Siberian Arborvitae.* Denser and brighter foliage than American Arborvitae. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	3 00	27 50
3 ft. high	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00

T. PLICATA. *Western Arborvitae.* A pyramidal tree with rich, deep blue-green, dense foliage giving pleasing effect.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
3 to 4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00

T. STANDISHI. Rather thick, compressed, bright green foliage. Handsome tree with rather broad head, quite different from the other species.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft. high	12 00	100 00

TSUGA • Hemlock

TSUGA CANADENSIS. *Canada Hemlock.* Very graceful tree with dark green foliage, doing best in sheltered situations. Wonderful for hedges.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft. high	7 00	65 00
4 ft. high	8 00	75 00
5 ft. high	10 00	90 00
6 ft. high	18 00	

T. CAROLINIANA. *Carolina Hemlock.* More compact and darker green foliage than above. One of the handsomest conifers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$10 00	\$90 00
4 to 5 ft. high	15 00	125 00
5 to 6 ft. high	20 00	



Hicks' Yew (*Taxus media Hicksi*). It has the pleasing upright character of the Irish Yew, plus the important point of entire hardiness.



Japanese Cypress. Many such blocks of low-priced evergreens from which to choose.

Spreading form of Japanese Yew.



Block of Pfitzer's Junipers with spread of three to five feet.



Red Pine. Fast-growing tree with long, dark green needles, will stand dry, sandy soils.



Dwarf Arborvitae. The several varieties of Dwarf Arborvitae are suitable for foundation, garden, and tub planting.



Douglas Spruce. One of the best evergreens for general planting. Use it where you need a tall, narrow tree.

DWARF EVERGREENS

E HAVE made a separate list of the evergreens of low or dwarf growth so that you can easily make a selection of the plants best suited for your purpose.

In modern plantings, Dwarf Evergreens are used for foundation and entrance plantings in combination with Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs. For winter effect in the rock-garden, they are indispensable. Small areas covered with Dwarf Evergreens in definite plan make evergreen gardens that satisfy the eye the year through. The many forms of spreading Juniper make excellent ground-cover on poor soil in the sun. The forms of Yew of low habit can be used in good soil under trees and the north side of buildings. Arborvitæ does best in the more moist soils. For accent points in formal or rock-gardens, use Irish Juniper.

Why not start a collection of these interesting plants? You can drive to Hicks Nurseries, make a selection, and take some home in your car.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Retinospora; Dwarf Japanese Cypress

We list here several rare dwarf forms of Japanese Cypress which should be of great interest to rock-garden enthusiasts. The tall-growing varieties are well known. These are just as hardy and pleasing, only in miniature form.

CHAMÆCYPARIS OBTUSA COMPACTA.

Football Cypress. Semi-dwarf, compact, and bushy. Dark green, wavy foliage. Very handsome.

Each	10
8 to 12 in. high	\$1 50 \$12 50
1 to 1½ ft. high	2 50 22 50

C. OBTUSA NANA.

Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Dwarf and compact, with deep shadows; dark green, crested fronds. For foundations and rockeries.

Each	10
6 to 8 in. high	\$2 00 \$17 50

C. OBTUSA NANA AUREA.

Golden form of above.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00 \$37 50
2 ft. high	8 00 75 00

C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA NANA.

Dwarf Plume Cypress. Small, velvety green domes for rockery.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50 \$32 50

C. PISIFERA SQUARROSA NANA.

Dwarf Moss Cypress. Cloudy blue domes.

Each	10
1 ft. high	\$3 50 \$32 50

JUNIPERUS • Juniper

Have you a sunny place for small evergreens? Perhaps you are tired of arborvitæs and retinosporas and want to try a new group. Know the Junipers? Some tall and spiky, some flat creepers to hug the rocks and wind-swept areas or open pastures. Foliage blue-green, dark green, gold-tipped, clear green, and mossy.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA.

Fitzter's Juniper. Ostrich plumes of gray-green, with a lateral growth. Most popular low, spreading evergreen for foundation, rockery, and garden planting.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. spread	\$2 50 \$22 50
1½ to 2 ft. spread	3 00 27 50
2 to 3 ft. spread	5 00 45 00
3 to 4 ft. spread	10 00 90 00
4 to 5 ft. spread	15 00 125 00
5 to 6 ft. spread	20 00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS

VARIEGATA. A low, spreading shrub with foliage tinged with yellow. For rockery and carpeting the ground.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. spread \$3 50 \$32 50

J. CHINENSIS SARGENTI.

A prostrate shrub with creeping stems forming dense mats. Valuable as a ground-cover and for the rockery.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. spread \$4 00 \$37 50

J. COMMUNIS.

Common Juniper. Low bird's-nest shape, with horizontal lines. A plant you have seen in New England pastures but rarely on Long Island.

Each 10

8 to 10 in. spread \$1 00 \$9 00

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA.

A lower form of the Common Juniper for dry banks and rockery.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. spread \$3 00 \$27 50

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA.

Low form for rocky nooks and slopes. Purple-bronze in winter.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. spread \$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2 ft. spread 3 50 32 50

2½ to 3 ft. spread 5 00 45 00

3 to 4 ft. spread 10 00 90 00

J. COMMUNIS HIBERNICA.

Irish Juniper. This will make a narrow spire, 5 feet high and 10 inches in diameter, of bluish green foliage.

Exclamation points for the rockery and garden.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 00 \$17 50

2 to 3 ft. high 3 00 27 50

3 to 4 ft. high 4 00 37 50

J. EXCELSA STRICTA.

Spiny Greek Juniper. An upright-growing cone with cheerful blue-green foliage. The growth is slow, so that the tree is well adapted for foundation planting, rock-gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2 ft. high 3 00 27 50

2 to 3 ft. high 5 00 45 00

3 to 4 ft. high 8 00

J. LITORALIS.

Shore Juniper. A fleecy, yellow-green trailer for sandy conditions.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. spread \$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2 ft. spread 3 50 32 50

2 to 3 ft. spread 7 50 70 00

3 to 4 ft. spread 12 50 120 00



Garden of Dwarf Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs at residence of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I. This low, all-year effect is equally harmonious in rock-garden or house-foundation planting.



Residence of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I. Large Dwarf Japanese Yews are shown at sides of terrace steps. It is locations such as this that require the selection of choice, low-growing specimens which can be found at Hicks Nurseries.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI. Meyer's Juniper. Rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with touch of red at tips—a distinctly unusual color-combination that is seen to best advantage when grouped with other evergreens. Introduced from China.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
2 to 3 ft. high	8 00	

J. VIRGINIANA KOSTERI. Koster's Juniper. A low-spreading variety; pleasing blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. spread	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 to 3 ft. spread	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft. spread	10 00	90 00

PICEA EXCELSA

Dwarf Norway Spruce

We list a few interesting dwarf varieties of Norway Spruce for your consideration. They are excellent plants for many situations in ornamental gardening where low evergreens are required. In twenty-five years some of them will not attain over 3 feet in height.

PICEA EXCELSA NANA. Globose or sometimes conical form with crowded short branches.

Ideal for rockery.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in. high	\$2 50	
1½ to 2 ft. high	5 00	

P. EXCELSA PUMILA. A dwarf, globose, densely branched form with dark green foliage.

	Each	10
1 ft. high	\$3 50	

P. EXCELSA PYGMÆA. Pygmy Norway Spruce.

A very dense, small, conical form of dark green.

	Each	10
1 ft. high	\$3 50	

PINUS • Pine

PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS. Mugho Pine.

Little cushions 1 foot high and 2 feet wide. Bright green, hardy. Use in sunny, windy places.

	Each	10
8 to 12-in. spread	\$3 50	\$32 50
1½ to 2 ft. spread	5 00	45 00

TAXUS • Yew

Of all the evergreens for small places these are pre-eminent. Dark green, fine-textured foliage, not affected by cold or heat, and small stature is the technical analysis, but you will have to get acquainted with them to know why they are better for your place. Popularizing the Japanese Yew is one of the achievements of the Hicks Nurseries. The species was introduced by Dr. Hall, a missionary to Japan. He recognized the similarity in climate and brought over the plants to Parson's Nursery, Flushing, L. I., to introduce.

TAXUS BACCATA REPANDENS. Spreading English Yew. A form of English Yew with a low, arching growth and luxuriant dark green foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. spread	\$4 00	\$37 50
1½ to 2 ft. spread	6 00	55 00
2 to 3 ft. spread	12 00	110 00

TAXUS CUSPIDATA. Japanese Yew. (Flat Form.) A prostrate form of the Japanese Yew. Flat-topped and wide-spreading. Can be kept trimmed as substitute for dwarf boxwood. The reason these are flat is because they are grown from cuttings of side branches of the upright form. Another point about Japanese Yew is its indifference to shade or sunshine: the bright sun does not brown it, and the deep shade only makes it darker and richer.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. spread	\$3 50	\$32 50
2 ft. spread	5 00	45 00
2½ to 3 ft. spread	12 00	110 00
3½ to 4 ft. spread	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft. spread	50 00	450 00

T. CUSPIDATA NANA. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 12-in. spread	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 to 1½ ft. spread	5 00	45 00
2 x 2 ft.	10 00	90 00
2 x 2½ ft.	15 00	

THUJA • Dwarf Arborvitæ

These are distinguished low forms of the American Arborvitæ of great hardiness. Very valuable for ornamenting the landscape wherever low-growing evergreens are needed. Excellent hedge plant for framing gardens or bordering walks. Fine for house-foundation planting or ornamenting window-boxes and tubs.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS BOOTHI. Little ball of green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 3 ft. high	3 50	32 50

T. OCCIDENTALIS COMPACTA. Compact Arborvitæ. Low, globose, bright green form. Very formal and attractive.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	4 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. A low, broad, pyramidal form. Unique and pleasing. It looks well in foundation plantings, and may be used as a low hedge or in a formal border.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high	2 50	22 50
3 ft. high	3 50	32 50
4 ft. high	4 00	35 00

T. OCCIDENTALIS ERICOIDES. Sometimes called Heath Retinospora. A dwarf, broadly pyramidal form, with soft, dull green foliage.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50

T. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA. An old favorite always in demand. Round, bushy, and compact. Pleasing green foliage.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50

T. OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI. One of the best globe-shaped Arborvitæs.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

IT IS this class of plants that gives finish and richness to the home landscape. The green foliage is held throughout the year, thereby adding to the winter aspect of lawn and garden. No landscape or garden is altogether satisfactory without the use of these beautiful plants that afford such a wide range of selection in producing some of the most pleasing results.

Broad-leaved evergreens are comparatively higher priced than the common fast-growing evergreen trees, but in many plantings, especially foundation plantings, their use would ultimately prove more economical. If you want a foundation planting, choice in texture and color, make your selection from this list of Evergreen Shrubs. They are also particularly adapted for planting in the evergreen and rock-garden, for covering banks, edging groups of tall shrubs and evergreens, and as a border for drive and woodland.

Long Island soil is suited to the growing of this class of plants. The soil you have, plus a mulch of decayed leaves, is all that is required. Watering, of course, is necessary during the dry season.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. *Glossy Abelia.* A little shrub with pink bells all summer. Protect it with cornstalks or burlap in winter and it will not be killed back. Blooms like a miniature weigela, with flowers as pleasant to discover as arbutus. Each 10
6 to 8 in. high \$0 75 \$7 00
1 to 2 ft. high 1 00 9 00

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA (*PIERIS FLORIBUNDA*). *Mountain Andromeda.* A little gem of the rhododendron and laurel family, growing about 2 feet high, with light green foliage that is perfectly hardy. It appears as if in bloom all winter, for above the foliage are clusters of buds which open early in March with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. It is particularly appropriate at the outer edge of mass-plantings of choice evergreens about the foundation of a house, and can be used in the rock-garden. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50

A. JAPONICA (*P. JAPONICA*). *Japanese Andromeda.* This has long racemes of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers which come so early that they are sometimes covered with snow and ice. It is liable to have blossom-buds winter-killed unless it is in a sheltered place. Excellent for rockery and house foundation. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50
2 to 2½ ft. high 5 00 45 00
2½ to 3 ft. high 8 00 75 00

AZALEAS. See page 41 for varieties and prices.

BERBERIS JULIANÆ. A new and rare evergreen Barberry from China that is of great value for rockery or foundation planting. It stays perfectly green during the winter. Each 10
Plants from 5-in. pots \$1 00 \$9 00

B. SARGENTIANA. *Sargent Barberry.* Has thick, deep green, rather spiny leaves and is of about the same hardiness as *B. verruculosa*. Introduced from China in 1907 to the Arnold Arboretum by the late E. H. Wilson. Considered the handsomest of the China species. Each 10
Plants from 5-in. pots \$1 00 \$9 00

B. TRIACANTHOPHORA. One of the most graceful and hardiest of the evergreen Barberries. Introduced from China in 1907. A low shrub with spreading, slender branches. Foliage bright green above, glaucous beneath. Another rockery plant. Each 10
Plants from 5-in. pots \$1 00 \$9 00

B. VERRUCULOSA. *Warty Barberry.* Another of the new things from China with interesting foliage. Glossy green and bronze all winter. Each 10
Plants from 5-in. pots \$1 00 \$9 00

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA. *Dwarf Boxwood.* See page 40.

CALLUNA. *Heather.* Our supply consists of several varieties differing in foliage and flower. There is no difficulty in its cultivation. It will grow and spread like a great mat of sod. Use it to carpet a sweep of ground or to hold up steep banks. Tuck it in the edge of your foundation planting or to draw out the border of the shrub group. Each 10 100
Plants from 5-in. pots \$0 75 \$7 00 \$60 00

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. *Rock Cotoneaster.* A dwarf shrub of trailing habit. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. The foliage turns to tints of red and bronze before falling in early winter. Ideal for the rockery and cover-planting. Each 10
Plants, 4 to 6-in. spread, from 3-in. pots \$0 75 \$7 00

DAPHNE CNEORUM. *Garland Flower.* Little trailing evergreen plant about 6 inches high and 1 foot wide, with pink flowers in May and again in late summer. The spicy perfume you will enjoy and never forget. Begin the habit of buying little plants in pots or with clumps of earth. Tuck them in where there is room for a plant of 1-foot spread at the house foundation, in rockery, or flower border. Each 10
10 to 12 in. high \$1 50 \$12 50

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS. *Baby Wintercreeper.* A diminutive or Tom Thumb variety with leaves 1 inch long. Use it as a border to the garden of little evergreenss or to carpet the ground beside the woodland path. Excellent for the rockery. Each 10
4 to 6-in. spread \$0 75 \$7 00

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. *Big-leaf Wintercreeper.* This has round, thick, leathery leaves about 1 inch in diameter. It will make a branched little bush 2 feet high, or it will climb like a vine. Most effective for use in front of taller evergreens, or for planting at the base of walls or house foundation. Even when small it bears heavy crops of showy red berries like those of the bittersweet, to which it is closely related. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ILEX CRENATA. *Japanese Holly.* The leaf is like that of boxwood, not the Holly, and the berries are black. You will find it most happy in among other evergreens in the foundation planting or out among the pines and shrubs or in the woods. The outline of the plant is open and picturesque, not smooth like the boxwood. The tips of the plants may winter-kill if grown in the open, but that is no objection; it merely trims it back and keeps it down to a most useful size. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50



ILEX CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. Little-leaf Japanese Holly. A very neat evergreen shrub with leaves like boxwood and black berries. It is more compact and has smaller leaves than *I. crenata* and is considered more hardy.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50
2½ to 3 ft. high	5 00

I. GLABRA. Inkberry. A native shrub making a round green bush about 3 feet high, like box. Has small black berries. Use it in quantity for your evergreen garden and foundation planting; naturalize it along ponds, streams, sand-dunes, or at the edge of a woodland.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00

I. OPACA. American Holly. The Holly is native along the coast as far north as Cape Cod, including Long Island. It is a beautiful tree and can be used for hedges. As it does not like to have the sun shine on its head, nestle it among pines and oaks as you see it in the woods. It will not keep its best color out in the winter sun. Holly is slow to start growing, so don't expect to get big ones cheap, but plant a lot of small ones. Take out some of the overgrown evergreens in foundation planting and replace with Holly.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft. high	6 00
3½ to 4 ft. high	10 00

Larger sizes Prices on application

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel. Here is something you can use by thousands to decorate your woodland plant in the open lawn or border, under-plant evergreen windbreak or screen, mass at the foundation of the house, or plant just for its own beauty. You can add it to your commonplace shrub border. You will get extra quality and value. We have big, broad shrubs with large balls of earth. You can plant them all summer. All they ask is to have you tuck them in with leaves and give them a drink the first summer. The flowers are abundant in late June, but the crowning glory is the good all-the-year foliage in soft billowy masses. You will find it a delight to design your landscape with Laurel; it is immediately what it is going to be, and is entirely harmonious in this region.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. high	2 50

Ask for quantity prices.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. Drooping Leucothoe. A close relative of the laurel and native of the southern mountains. Evergreen foliage like laurel but bronzed in winter. Flowers like crowded lily-of-the-valley. Makes a long, arching spray, perhaps 3 feet long. You can use it as suggested for laurel, where it will be particularly valuable among the tall evergreens on the north side of your house and among your shrubs and trees. It is entirely harmonious with Long Island woodland and yet different enough to attract appreciative attention.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$1 50

\$12 50

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. Oregon Hollygrape. This looks like a little holly a foot or two high, except that the foliage turns reddish brown in winter. It prefers a shady situation; in fact, in full sunshine it is apt to get open and ragged. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$3 00

M. BEALEI (M. JAPONICA). Leatherleaf Mahonia. This looks even more like a holly, because the foliage does not bronze so much during winter. The leaves are about 15 inches long, and the leaflets are twice as large as those of the holly, with strong, sharp spines.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. high	\$4 00

PACHISTIMA CANBYI. Canby Pachistima. A green cover-plant 8 inches high. Little green and bronze leaves. It is native on cliffs in the Alleghanies. Use it in quantity as a green, velvety rug. It is related to wintercreeper and sometimes called "Mountain Lover."

Each	10
4 to 6 in. high	\$0 50

\$4 50

\$40 00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Pachysandra. An evergreen cover-plant growing about 8 inches high. It has leaves nearly as large as laurel and is particularly at home under it and similar plants. In groups of evergreens about the foundation of a house, the sight of bare ground is particularly disagreeable. Pachysandra will make a close carpet, covering all the area because it spreads from underground roots. It is perfectly hardy and keeps a cheerful green foliage all winter. In early spring it bears small spikes of inconspicuous flowers which, while not adding to the beauty of the plant, are very attractive to bees.

Each	10
2 to 6 in. high	\$2 00

\$15 00

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI. Laland Fire-thorn. A vigorous and hardy evergreen shrub. White flowers in flat-topped clusters in spring, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The foliage is rich and glossy. Especially adapted for training against walls.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$3 50

4 to 5 ft. high

5 to 6 ft. high

7 00

RHODODENDRONS. See page 42 for list and prices.

VINCA MINOR. Common Periwinkle. This frequently has escaped from old farmyards and spread along the roadsides. As it is entirely hardy, it will make a thick green carpet under a growth of pine, spruce, or oak, but not where grass has died under maples. It trails along the ground, taking root as it spreads, and makes a mat of deep green foliage about 4 inches high. With the coming of the first violet, it has numerous blue flowers. It is sometimes used for garden borders. Every joint takes root, and a mat 1 foot wide can be shaken apart and will make two dozen plants.

Each	10
2 to 4 in. high	\$0 30

\$2 50

\$20 00

Naturalizing Trees and Plants

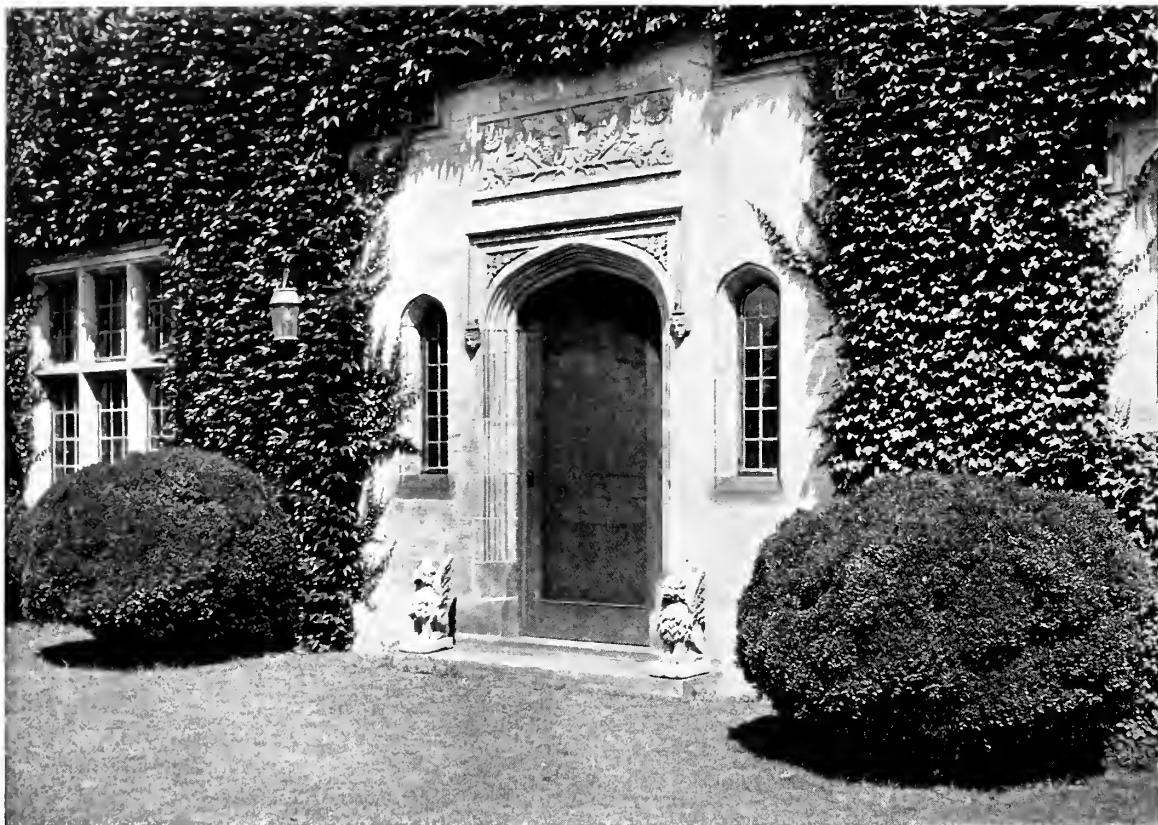
Perhaps Nature has endowed you with an attractive landscape—Cedar fields, Bayberry domes, areas of Oak and Laurel and copes of Sumac, with aisles of Moss and Bearberry, fields of Goldenrod, Asters, Butterfly Weed, and thickets of Birch and Wild Roses. You can increase the natural beauty a hundred-fold. You can take every one of Nature's mere suggestions and make a feature of them. If a Bittersweet clammers over an old stump, why can't a hundred Bittersweets set a hundred spots afame? If a Dogwood has strayed in among the Cedars, why can't a hundred Dogwoods make the field abound with their beauty? With Hicks Plants (Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Laurel, and other Evergreen Shrubs) you can reproduce, or better, some of the best bits of native landscape.



Leucothoe catesbeiana. In shady places this is very decorative, with its long, graceful, arching branches of foliage turning red and purple in winter.



Garden of Mr. G. S. Rentschler, Locust Valley, L. I. Very charming effect created by the use of Mountain Laurel, with ground-cover planting of Pachysandra.



A home of distinction demands the use of Dwarf Boxwood. Framing of entrance, as illustrated, is only one of the many charming effects created by its use.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA Dwarf Boxwood

THE BOXWOOD of many gardens, especially the old-time ones, lends a sense of beauty and dignity that is difficult to surpass. The velvety domes of dark green have a distinctiveness and character that will keep Boxwood always in demand. Dwarf Boxwood has a closer and more velvety texture than Tree Box. In seventy-five years it grows about 8 feet high.

If interested in Boxwood, you should see our large display. Beautiful, matched specimens, 2 to 8 feet high, may be selected. We also have available Dwarf Boxwood hedging.

Prices and photographs will be sent upon request

AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS

H

ERE is a really great offering that should receive the attention of owners of small and large estates. The plants are available in quantity, in good quality, and at low cost. They represent many years of time and effort, and Hicks Nurseries are justly proud of having made them available in such large quantities. Most of them have been grown from seed. A plant 1 to 1½ feet high is six years old. They are hardier than the plants imported years ago.

Botanically, Azaleas and Rhododendrons are alike. You recognize Rhododendrons by the rather large evergreen leaves and Azaleas by the small, mostly deciduous foliage. Azaleas are among the most interesting of flowering shrubs. In the size and abundance of bloom and in the brightness and variety of coloring there is hardly anything in the vegetable kingdom which can equal the beauty of this group of plants. The large, thick, glossy foliage of Rhododendrons renders them objects of beauty the year through. When in bloom, the bushes are covered with great heads of large, bright-colored flowers.

Lime is an enemy of many plants, and especially those of the heath family, to which Azaleas and Rhododendrons belong. On Long Island we have no trouble growing Azaleas and Rhododendrons and other acid-soil plants. Long Island has no stratum of rock near the surface, and the soil has all been brought by ice and water. It is so porous that the lime has been leached out. There may be a slight exception to the above statement.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons are good-natured and easily adapt themselves to a variety of situations. They may be planted in full exposure or under the shade of trees. Ideal when associated with trees, especially oaks, at fringe of woodland, or to glorify the shrubberies on lawn or at the house foundations.

Better come to Hicks Nurseries and get acquainted with this large offering of Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Seeing is believing. Sweeps of color in the open, in the woods, and in the sales-building are for your pleasure. Whether you come to enjoy or to buy, you are welcome.

AZALEAS

Nothing in flowers could be more brilliant and showy than those of the Azalea. They belong to the same genus as rhododendrons and can be harmoniously planted with them. Most of them will have finished blooming when the rhododendrons begin.

Select a place and plant them this spring, or even when they are in bloom, or later. Carry out the idea of a fairy woodland. The colors range through white, orange, lemon-yellow, yellow, light pink, deep pink, bright red, and deep red. The main thing is to get them planted. Then as they grow and bloom, move them apart, extend the area, and arrange the color-harmony to express your ideas. All they ask is a mulch of oak leaves all the year, and moisture. They are thankful for shade.

Make Azaleas a delightful feature of your landscape. Their particular purpose is spreading sweeps of color in the garden, at edge of woodland, along the drive, or in the shrub and evergreen border. A delightful effect is obtained by using them with other low-growing plants at the house foundation.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS. *Sweet Azalea.* Flowers sweet-scented, white with long red styles and stamens. This species has flowers like the Swamp Azalea, but blooms in June. It makes a round, compact bush. The bright green foliage assumes a rich shade of crimson in autumn. One of the easiest Azaleas to cultivate, thriving in almost any situation. A very desirable and showy plant for your landscape.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00

A. CAELESTIS. *Cloud Azalea.* This grows in the Alleghany Mountains. It has bright orange-red flowers in May. Bartram, the early botanical explorer, said the mountains looked as if afire, from the large quantities of these flowers. It is one of the parents of the Ghent hybrids and equals many of the varieties in size, form, and color of its flowers. You should use them in quantity for naturalizing woodland or in combination with other Azaleas for spreading sweeps of color.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2 to 3 ft. high	3 50	32 50	300 00

AZALEA DAHURICA. The first to display its beauty in early spring. Its flowers are a beautiful shade of rose-purple, and come before the leaves appear. For best effect they should be planted in mass with an evergreen background. They attain considerable height and therefore show up at quite a distance. An attractive, rare variety which should be in every collection.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50	\$250 00
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00	350 00

A. HINODEGIRI. *Hinodegiri Azalea.* The most popular Azalea with evergreen foliage, and makes the brightest spot in your landscape in early May. It forms a little, low plant 1 foot high, thickly covered with bright carmine-red flowers. Give it a mulch of leaves and the shade of trees and shrubs.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50	\$32 50

A. HINODEGIRI SEEDLINGS. These are plants that have been grown from seed of the above. While they are not true to color, they have good foliage, and some of them flower in odd and beautiful shades, ranging from lavender to red. For sweeps of color they should be considered.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50

A. INDICA ALBA (A. LEDIFOLIA). *Snow Azalea.* A choice evergreen Azalea with white flowers about 2½ inches across in the middle of May. It may suffer somewhat in severe winters, but is worthy of a sheltered place or artificial protection.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00

A. KAEMPFERI. *Torch Azalea.* A rare Japanese species with bright fire-red flowers in May, sometimes continuing into June. A showy, tall-growing Azalea particularly adapted for mass-planting along drives or at edges of woodland.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 3 ft. high	3 00	27 50	250 00

	3 to 4 ft. high. Specimen plants.	12 00	4 to 5 ft. high. Specimen plants.	16 00
3 to 4 ft. high. Specimen plants.	12 00			
4 to 5 ft. high. Specimen plants.		16 00		

AZALEA MOLLIS. Chinese Azalea. Large, funnel-shaped, orange-and-yellow flowers in early May before the leaves appear. A hardy Azalea, thriving under ordinary garden conditions. Like most other Azaleas, it prefers a partially shaded, protected spot.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 00 \$17 50

A. MOLLIS, LOUISA HUNNEWELL. A hardy Azalea with large, orange-yellow flowers, at times shading to salmon. It is a hybrid between the yellow-flowered Chinese *A. mollis* and the salmon-red Japanese *A. japonica*. A wonderful Azalea that should be in every collection.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50
1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00 45 00

A. MUCRONULATUM. Mongolian Azalea. This rare, early-flowering Chinese Azalea has pinkish lavender flowers similar to *A. dahurica*, but blooms two weeks later, along with forsythia or Golden Bell, and forms a wonderful color-contrast. It will grow to a height of 5 feet and can be used in the shrub border or wherever an early spring show is desired.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50 \$250 00
2 to 3 ft. high 5 00 45 00 400 00

A. NUDIFLORA. Pinxterbloom. This is the wild pink Azalea, blooming in the middle of May. It is found wild on Long Island in several places, especially on the sandy hills sloping to the north, with a spring at the bottom, protected from dry winds and bright sun.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00 \$75 00
2 to 2½ ft. high 3 00 27 50 250 00

AZALEA POUKHANENSIS. Korean Azalea. This is the common Azalea of Korea, and was first introduced into cultivation in 1905. In gardens it is a densely branched, round shrub 2 to 4 feet high and more broad. Its rosy purple flowers are rich in delightful fragrance. The leaves are deciduous, and in autumn are tinted orange to crimson.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$4 00 \$37 50

A. VASEYI. Pinkshell Azalea. Sometimes it is called Carolina Azalea. It is the most beautiful pink variety, with large flowers in early May before the big show of Azaleas. Big, sturdy, fast-growing plants that form open but not compact shrubs. Count the buds and see how many you will get of the beautiful flowers ranging from nearly white through all the shades of pink to a deep pink.

Each 10 100
10 to 12 in. high \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00
1 to 1½ ft. high 2 00 17 50 150 00
1½ to 2 ft. high 3 00 27 50 250 00
2½ to 3 ft. high 5 00 45 00

A. VIScosa. Swamp Azalea. A vigorous shrub native on Long Island. Beautiful, fragrant, white and pink-tinted flowers in June and July. One of the latest of the Azaleas to bloom. Perhaps you have often caught a whiff of fragrance on a damp evening when crossing the bridges on the Merrick Road; it was the Swamp Azalea and sweet pepper-bush. You can plant them in among other shrubs or make a new plantation along your boundary, under your trees, up on the hill or in the valley.

Each 10 100
1½ to 2 ft. high \$2 00 \$17 50 \$150 00
2 to 3 ft. high 3 00 27 50 250 00

RHODODENDRONS

The perfection of flowering shrubs. Certainly few shrubs possess greater beauty and usefulness for decorating the home landscape. You should visit our Nurseries in late May and early June when the Rhododendrons are in bloom. We do not ask you to buy, but we think it worth your while to get acquainted with them. You will find the hybrid seedlings of particular interest because they are of an economical size and good color.

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Give them a little common-sense treatment and consideration, and they are the happiest kind of shrub, giving you ample returns for your pains in a rare wealth of blooms and a rich green foliage that is beautiful the year round. They give an effect always full of character and interest.

For best effect, they should be planted in groups. They prefer a light loamy soil to which has been added a quantity of leaf-mold. Mulch with oak leaves and keep them so mulched all the year. Lawn-clippings will do if leaves are not available. Lime is fatal to them. A liberal watering during hot, dry periods is also essential.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM. *Carolina Rhododendron*. Winter foliage reddish green; red stems. Compared with the Rhododendron you think of—the Catawbiense and Maximum varieties—it is a small edition, a dwarf, lower plant, and yet it is not a puny or weak plant. It is vigorous and happy. Best of all, it gives a new note in a new season. It is a sheet of rosy pink bells before the other Rhododendrons bloom. Use it in great quantity. Splendid for a mass-planting at drive, entrance, or in rock-garden.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50 \$300 00
1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00 45 00 400 00
2½ to 3 ft. high 7 50 70 00

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM ALBUM. *White Carolina Rhododendron*. This is a white variety similar to preceding in habit.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50
1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00 45 00
2½ to 3 ft. high 7 50 70 00

R. CATAWBIENSE, HYBRID SEEDLINGS. Catawba Rhododendron. Here is a new and good way to get more color and evergreen foliage. The plants are grown from the seed of cross-pollinated, named hybrids. The grafted, named varieties are available only in small quantities, but these are more abundant. A large proportion of colors are the same. During the June flowering season you may come to the Nursery and pick out some of them in bloom.

Each 10 100
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50 \$250 00
1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00 45 00 400 00
2½ to 3 ft. high 7 50 70 00 650 00

R. CATAWBIENSE, NAMED HYBRIDS. Catawba Rhododendron. These are for those who desire the best in Rhododendrons. They are choice named varieties with lavender, red, rose, and white flowers. Their use insures your color-scheme.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$12 00 \$100 00
3 to 4 ft. high 18 00 150 00

R. MAXIMUM. Rosebay Rhododendron. This species grows from Nova Scotia southward, with big pink flowers in early July after Catawbiense has finished blooming. The leaves can always be distinguished, because they are twice as long as those of the Catawbiense Hybrids.

Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. high \$4 00 \$35 00 \$300 00
3 to 4 ft. high 5 00 45 00 400 00



This planting of Rhododendrons illustrates the charming effects obtained by the use of Azaleas and Rhododendrons. They should be used as mass-plantings at the base of evergreen groups, along drives, or at edge of woodlands.

FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

GOOD home landscape demands the free use of Flowering Shrubs. They quickly develop into dense masses of foliage serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways and adjoining properties. A splendid effect is obtained by planting them at the base of the house or other buildings. They make the most interesting hedges for framing gardens and bordering walks. Flowering shrubs give big value on a small investment.

ACER TATARICUM. *Tatarian Maple.* The earliest and brightest autumn color, at the same time as the Virginia creeper, dogwood, and liquidambar. It makes a shrub 12 feet high and 8 feet broad. Use them for a hedge, setting 3 feet apart, and in mixed planting of shrubs and trees.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00

ÆSCULUS PARVIFLORA. *Dwarf Horse-chestnut.* It forms a broad shrub 7 feet high, with slender spikes of graceful flowers 1 foot long, in the middle of the summer when few shrubs are in bloom.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. *Pink and White Double-flowering Almond.* An old-fashioned shrub 2 feet high, with little, pink, double flowers along its stems in May.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
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ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. *Five-leaved Aralia.* Medium-growing shrub; attractive foliage.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
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ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA. *Red Chokeberry.* Native white-flowered shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with red berries persisting till late fall.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
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3 to 4 ft. high	1 25	11 50
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BENZOIN ÆSTIVALE. *Spice-bush.* A shrub native to damp ground, growing 15 feet high. In April, when the forsythia is in bloom, this has clusters of small yellow flowers along the twigs; in September it has bunches of red berries.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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BERBERIS THUNBERGII. *Japanese Barberry.* Used extensively for hedges and its glow of red berries, which remain all winter.

Each 10 100

1 to 1½ ft. high	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
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1½ to 2 ft. high	50	4 50	40 00
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BUDDLEIA DAVIDI. *Butterfly Bush.* Correctly named "Butterfly Bush," for the butterflies are fluttering over it when the sun shines. From June until frost, long, arching racemes of lilac flowers.

Each 10

2-yr. plants	\$0 50	\$4 50
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CALLICARPA JAPONICA. *Japanese Beauty Bush.* Valuable for its wealth of bright violet-colored berries in early autumn.

Each 10

1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. *Common Sweet Shrub.* Fragrant brown flowers. You remember carrying the sweet-scented buds in your handkerchief when a child. A shrub 5 feet high will flower in June. Plant in masses at the border of the shrubbery, for they will hold the mulch.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
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CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS. *Button Bush.* Although this will grow in fresh water a foot deep, it likes dry upland better. It makes a round bush, 6 feet high, with heavy, glossy foliage, decorated in July with clusters of white balls an inch or more in diameter.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
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CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. *Summer-sweet.* Passing over damp ground in June and July, you have probably noted a distinct, honey-like perfume and traced it to the Clethra, with its finger-shaped spikes of white flowers. It is a shrub growing about 8 feet high which thrives well on the upland.

Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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CORNUS PANICULATA. *Gray Dogwood.* Panicles of white flowers in June and July. White berries in September that are enticing to birds.

Each 10

2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
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C. SANGUINEA. *Blood-twig Dogwood.* A most showy winter shrub, with charming blood-red bark all winter. Should be used in large groups for best effect. White flowers in summer and pearly white berries in fall.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
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C. STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA. *Golden-twig Dogwood.* Like the preceding variety, but bright yellow bark all winter. Use them both to brighten your winter landscape. If you cut the older branches to the ground, you will get a big growth of brighter colored twigs.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
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2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
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CORYLOPSIS PAUCIFLORA. *Buttercup Winter Hazel.* An interesting small shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with pale yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring, borne in short racemes. It is a native of Japan.

Each

Strong plants from 4-in. pots	\$2 00
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THE COTONEASTERS

These beautiful plants, introduced from China, are proving to be the most useful of foreign shrubs. Some have foliage that is nearly evergreen, changing to tints of red and bronze before falling in early winter. Their gracefulness of habit and beauty of flower and fruit make them most ideal for planting at house foundations, entrances, hedges, or for cover-planting. They vary in habit from large, bold bushes to dwarf, spreading type.

COTONEASTER DIELSIANA. *Diel's Cotoneaster.* Tall-growing shrub with showy, bright red fruit in autumn and early winter.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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2½ to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00
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3½ to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50
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C. DIVARICATA. *Spreading Cotoneaster.* Glossy, dark green leaves with red berries all winter. Desirable in shrub borders because of color and spreading habit of growth. Birds are very fond of the berries.

Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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2½ to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00
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3 ft. high. Specimens	2 50	22 50
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C. FOVEOLATA. Tall-growing shrub with handsome autumn-tinted foliage and black fruit.

Each 10

2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
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3 to 4 ft. high	2 00	17 50
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Kolkwitzia (Beauty Bush). An exceedingly handsome shrub. Has all the merits of a perfect shrub—hardiness, all-year beauty of foliage, habit, and profusion of flowers.

Viburnum opulus (European Cranberry). One of the best tall shrubs for red berries. It grows 8 to 10 feet high, with healthy foliage and handsome, flat-topped flower-heads, surrounded by a row of sterile blossoms.



Block of *Spiraea vanhouttei*. Hicks' shrubs are vigorous, broad plants that give pleasing, satisfactory results at once. With Flowering Shrubs you get a big show at little cost.



Weigela. One of the most useful shrubs on account of its vigorous growth and free-flowering habit. Will grow 8 to 10 feet high and equally broad.



Chokeberry. It belongs to the apple family, and has little white flowers in May, followed by red berries in October.



Philadelphia, Virginal (Fragrant Syringa). A very showy variety with large, white, fragrant flowers completely covering the plant. We can bring you truck-loads of shrubs any time of the year.

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI CINERASCENS.	An upright, vigorous, half-evergreen shrub with small pinkish flowers and orange-red berries.	Each 10 2 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
C. HORIZONTALIS. Rock Cotoneaster.	A dwarf shrub of trailing habit and nearly evergreen foliage. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. Use in rock-gardens and cover-planting.	Each 10 Plants, 4 to 6-in. spread, from 3-in. pots	\$0 75 \$7 00
C. MOUPINENSIS. Moupin Cotoneaster.	Tall-growing shrub with large, glossy leaves and black fruit.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
C. NITENS.	A densely branched, tall-growing shrub with small shiny leaves and black fruit.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
C. RACEMIFLORA SOONGARICA.	Hardy, red-fruited variety of medium height, with handsome foliage.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50 \$12 50
C. SALICIFOLIA.	Willow-leaf Cotoneaster. Very graceful, half-evergreen shrub with bright red fruit.	Each 10 1 to 2 ft. high	\$1 50 \$12 50
C. SIMONSI.	Tall, handsome, half-evergreen shrub with scarlet fruit.	Each 10 2 to 2½ ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
C. ZABELI.	Zabel's Cotoneaster. Medium-high shrub with slender, graceful branches and red, hanging fruits.	Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
		2½ to 3 ft. high	1 00 9 00
		3½ to 4 ft. high	2 50 22 50

CYDONIA JAPONICA.	Japanese Quince. The old-fashioned Fire Bush. Brilliant red flowers in early May. It is just as handsome as it was years ago.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50 \$12 50
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THE DEUTZIAS

Vigorous shrubs with showy flowers, and of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil. They give striking effects in garden or border plantings. Include them in your shrub list.	
DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Slender Deutzia.	Low-growing mounds of white flowers in May.
1 to 2 ft. high	Each 10 \$0 75 \$7 00
D. SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.	Double white flowers in June, with band of pink on outside petals. Strong, upright shrub 8 feet high.
1 to 2 ft. high	Each 10 \$0 50 \$4 50
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75 7 00

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.	Cherry Eleagnus. A shrub about 5 feet high, bearing, in July, large cherry-like fruits ¾ inch long, with a currant flavor. When in full bearing it is an attractive shrub.	Each 10 3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
E. UMBELLATA.	Autumn Eleagnus. Grows 12 feet high, producing masses of red berries that give food for birds and a touch of color when leaves fall.	Each 10 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50
		4 to 5 ft. high	1 00 9 00
		5 to 6 ft. high	2 50 17 50

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS.	Red-vein <i>Enkianthus</i> thus. It resembles its relative, the high-bush blue berry, in size and brilliant autumn foliage. In May it has pink bells like the andromeda.	Each 10 1 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 00
		2 ft. high	1 00 9 00
		3 to 4 ft. high	3 00 25 00
		4 to 5 ft. high	5 00 40 00

EUONYMUS ALATUS.	Winged Euonymus. One of the showiest shrubs of which we know. Combines the corky ridged bark of the sweet gum tree with the bright foliage of the Tatarian maple and the abundant brilliant carmine fruit of the Japanese barberry. They can be planted through the woodland for the birds or scattered along your shrubbery.	Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
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FORSYTHIA . The Golden Bells

Few, if any, spring-flowering shrubs can equal the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythia. By the middle of April it commences to hang out its festoons of golden bells. The different forms vary in growth from 6 to 10 feet. Excellent for hedges.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA DENSIFLORA.	Border Forsythia. A heavier-blooming form of Fortune's Forsythia.	Each 10 3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
		4 to 5 ft. high	1 00 9 00
		5 to 6 ft. high	1 50 12 50

F. SUSPENSA.	Weeping Forsythia. A weeping form of Fortune's Forsythia.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
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F. SUSPENSA FORTUNEI.	Fortune Forsythia. The first conspicuous and common flowering shrub of spring, sometimes commencing to hang out its festoons of golden bells by the middle of April. It will grow 8 to 10 feet high and keep perfect foliage all season.	Each 10 3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
		3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.	Peegee Hydrangea. A low shrub with large, white flowers, like snowballs, in midsummer.	Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50
		2 to 3 ft. high	75 7 00
		3 to 4 ft. high	1 00 9 00

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.	Peegee Hydrangea. This is the most common variety, with large white flowers in August. To get larger blooms, reduce the number of new shoots, by cutting the plant back severely each year, and manure freely.	Each 10 2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM.	St. John's-wort. This is a shrub growing about 3 feet high, with flowers like little yellow stars all summer.	Each 10 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50
ILEX VERTICILLATA.	Common Winterberry. Holly-like berries all winter. Grows 8 feet high.	Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50
KERRIA JAPONICA FL-PL.	Double Kerria. An old-fashioned shrub with double, globular yellow flowers and green twigs. It grows about 3 feet high.	Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. *Beauty Bush.* A rare, new shrub introduced from China in 1902. The graceful habit, free-flowering qualities, pleasing pink flowers in June, and hardiness make this one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
2 to 3 ft. high 1 50 10 00

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. *California Privet.* The most popular hedge plant.

Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft. high 35 3 00 25 00

LONICERA . The Bush Honeysuckle

Handsome, upright shrubs, valuable for border or mass-planting. Most varieties have showy flowers, some very fragrant, and bright berries which are the principal food-supply of the catbirds and robins during July and August.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. *Winter Honeysuckle.* A big, broad shrub with fragrant yellow flowers from January to May. It holds its bright green foliage until Christmas.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

L. TATARICA. *Tatarian Honeysuckle.* A large, broad shrub with pink or white flowers in May. In July and August it is heavily laden with currant-like fruit, much to the delight of robins and catbirds. It is one of the first shrubs to leaf out in the spring. A good shrub for screening.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50 12 50

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS. *Northern Bayberry.* You probably have admired the rounded masses of glossy foliage of the Bayberry, as it embellishes the dry hills and sand-dunes of Long Island. The gray, wax-covered berries were used by the early settlers in making candles. Good foliage. Fine for dry ground.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. high. Seedlings \$0 50 \$4 50
2-ft. clumps (with ball) 1 00 7 50

PHILADELPHUS

The Mock Oranges

Free-flowering shrubs with showy, mostly fragrant flowers which appear in late spring or early summer. Their beauty, grace, and fragrance make them well suited for garden and specimen planting.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. *Sweet Mock Orange.* The big, sweet white flowers that you remember. It makes a shrub 8 to 10 feet high, gracefully arching under its border of white flowers in late May or early June.

Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00

P. FALCONERI. *Star Mock Orange.* A large, graceful shrub with wide-spreading, arching branches. Flowers pure white, of starry aspect, borne in great profusion.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

P., VIRGINAL. *Fragrant Syringa.* This is considered by many to be one of the best of the later introductions. It has highly fragrant, crested, double, white flowers.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. *Chinese Christmas Berry.* Large shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May and clusters of red berries in autumn.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00
6 to 7 ft. high 5 00

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA. *Nanking Cherry.* A low, round shrub about 4 feet high, with myriads of bright pink flowers in May.

Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
2 to 3 ft. high 1 00 9 00
4 to 5 ft. high 2 50 22 50

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES. *Jetbead.* Also known as White Kerria. A shrub growing 6 feet high, with single white flowers in May. Decorated in fall and winter with large, shining black berries. Light green foliage.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

RHUS CANADENSIS. *Fragrant Sumac.* One of the few low, drought-resistant shrubs for dry banks and edging tall shrubs. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with trailing stems. Its trifoliate leaves, like the poison ivy, turn a brilliant red late in the season. Bears brilliant orange-red berries in autumn.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50

2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

SALIX CAPREA. *Goat Willow.* Many of us can associate happy memories with the Pussy Willow. It forms a small hardy tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, appearing before the leaves in early spring.

Each 10
5 to 7 ft. high \$2 50 \$22 50

S. MULTINERVIS. *Japanese Pussy Willow.* The earliest and largest Pussy Willow. Pinkish catkins.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

SORBARIA ARBOREA. *Tree Spirea.* A shrub growing 8 feet high, with odd-pinnate leaves of many double blades. Large, white flower-clusters in midsummer when other shrub flowers are scarce.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

5 to 6 ft. high 1 50 12 50

THE SPIREAS

Showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable garden value. In general, they are graceful, compact bushes of great hardiness. The Van Houtte Spirea is one of the best.

SPIRÆA BUMALDA, ANTHONY WATERER. The flat heads of carmine flowers appear in early July and at intervals during the season. If seed-pods are cut off, it will bloom all summer. Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing at edge of shrub border.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50

S. PRUNIFOLIA FL-PL. *Bridal Wreath.* An old-fashioned shrub, with straight, upright twigs covered with little, double, white, rose-like flowers early in May.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00

S. THUNBERGI. *Thunberg Spirea.* Its fluffy, lace-like foliage adds a distinct note to the landscape. Of dwarf habit and very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

S. VANHOUTTEI. *Van Houtte Spirea.* One of the best shrubs for the landscape. During the middle of May it is a mass of gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. Its foliage is graceful and good during the summer.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

STYRAX JAPONICA. *Japanese Styx.* A little tree with dark, privet-like leaves and graceful, horizontal branches. About the middle of May it is covered with waxy, white flowers like orange-blossoms.

Each	10
2 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50
4 to 5 ft. high	3 00
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00

SYMPLOCOS PANICULATA. *Asiatic Sweetleaf.* A rare shrub, valuable for the robin's-egg-blue berries in September and October which attract the birds. An unusual shrub for your collection. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
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SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS. *Common Snowberry.* Grows 3 feet high, with berries like white marbles in September and October. Valuable for edging down shrubbery or covering banks.

Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50 \$40 00
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00 65 00

S. VULGARIS. *Coral Berry.* Low, arching shrub with deep red berries. Good for bank plantings.

Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00 \$65 00

SYRINGA (Named Varieties). *Lilac.* Beloved for beauty of flower and fragrance, but it is best not to depend on Lilacs for foliage. They need heavier soil than that on most of Long Island.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Double. Mauve.

BLEUATRE. Single. Blue.

CHARLES X. Single. Reddish mauve.

CONDORCET. Double. Light blue.

CONGO. Single. Deep red-purple.

DE HUMBOLDT. Single. Dark purple.

EKINEA. Blue.

LAMARTINE. Single. Blue.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single. Dark purple.

MARECHAL DE BASSOMPIERRE. Double. Dark carmine-rose.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER. Double. Light pink.

MME. JULES FINGER. Double. Large; pink.

MME. LEMOINE. Double. White.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double. Blue.

PRINCE DE BEAUVÉAU. Double. Large; red-violet.

PYRAMIDAL. Double. Blue.

SENATEUR VOLLAND. Double. Rosy red.

VILLE DE TROYES. Single. Purple.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high	2 50 22 50

S. Unnamed Varieties, Mixed. *Lilac.*

2 to 3 ft. high	1 00 9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50 12 50

S. EMODI. *Himalayan Lilac.* Its chief merit is its lateness, flowering after the Common Lilac, but without its fragrance. Pink flowers. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
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S. JAPONICA. *Japanese Tree Lilac.* Makes a round-topped tree 15 feet high, and is the last of the Lilacs to bloom. Creamy white flowers in large panicles often 15 inches in length. Each 10

7 to 8 ft. high	\$10 00
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S. PERSICA. *Persian Lilac.* Graceful shrub with arching branches and pale lilac flowers. Splendid for hedges.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00 17 50

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM. *High-bush Blueberry.*

A native species abundant on Long Island. The beauty of the Blueberries as an ornamental shrub on the uplands is known to but few. The red tips of twigs in winter give an effect similar to red-twigg'd dogwood.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	2 00 17 50
4 to 5 ft. high	3 00 27 50
Hundred rates on request.	

THE VIBURNUMS

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Most species produce a profusion of attractive berries in clusters.

VIBURNUM CARLESI. *Fragrant Viburnum.* Among early-flowering shrubs, this is Korea's great gift to our gardens. The round clusters of flowers, waxy in texture, are pink tinted in the bud and pure white when expanded, filling the air around with a fragrant clove scent.

Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high	\$2 50

V. CASSINOIDES. *Wither-rod.* Vigorous shrub 5 feet high, with white flowers. Pink and blue berries in September.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00

V. DENTATUM. *Arrow-wood.* Large shrub 8 to 12 feet high, with white, flat-topped flower-clusters in May and blue berries in October.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00 9 00

V. LANTANA. *Wayfaring Tree.* A European shrub with leaves that are whitish beneath, and bright red fruits in July and August, which later turn black.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00
4 ft. high	1 00 9 00

V. LENTAGO. *Nannyberry.* Large shrub with dark green leaves, white flowers, and blue-black fruit.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00

V. OPULUS. *European Cranberry.* Large shrub with flat-topped white flower-heads and conspicuous, long-persistent red berries.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00

V. OPULUS STERILE. *Common Snowball.* An old-fashioned shrub with balls of white flowers 3 inches in diameter on Decoration Day. One of the best.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50

2 to 3 ft. high

75 7 00

V. TOMENTOSUM. *Double-file Viburnum.* Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Very showy.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00 \$9 00

3 to 4 ft. high

1 50 12 50

THE WEIGELAS

These are justly classed among the showiest of flowering shrubs. Those listed are vigorous-growing varieties.

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE. Has crimson flowers that cover the whole bush. It begins to bloom in late May, and continues to flower for several weeks.

Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50 \$4 50

2 to 3 ft. high

75 7 00

W. ROSEA. *Rose-colored Weigela.* Most popular variety with pink bells in May and June.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75 \$7 00

3 to 4 ft. high

1 00 9 00



Shrubs used as a garden enclosure. High enough to give the necessary seclusion and cheerful enough to fit into a garden atmosphere. Spirea in foreground in bloom. Garden of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, L. I.



The group of shrubs with graceful foliage and white, waxy berries at left of path is Snowberry. This and its cousin, Coralberry, are valuable shrubs for edging off groups of taller shrubs and for covering banks.

VINES

INES are Nature's lace. The grace and beauty of well-placed vines add untold value and charm to the home landscape.

The uses of vines in the landscape are as varied as of any other class of plants. They quickly cover buildings, trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, stumps, and bare banks of sand or clay. The laundry-yard and tennis-court may be screened by vines on a wire trellis. Many of them are attractive for flowers, foliage, and fruit. They may be used to vary the occasional monotony of long stretches of shrubbery, when few shrubs are in bloom, by clambering over them, arranging themselves in a picturesque, tumbling mass of brilliant foliage, flower, or berry effect. Another use is for covering the ground under trees and shrubs. They are mutually helpful.

For best results, it is a good plan to work into the surface soil, at the base of the vines, a quantity of rotted compost in the fall or early spring.

Most of the plants listed can be planted all summer for they are available in pots.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA. *Bower Actinidia.* This Asiatic vine is as vigorous as a wisteria, and similar in habit of growth. It has elliptical leaves about 5 inches long. The large, white flowers are like those of the orange tree, styrax, or philadelphus. It has edible, double fruit like the gooseberry. Potted plants, \$1 each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. *Virginia Creeper.* Have you ever noticed, on Long Island, tall tree-trunks looking like burning pillars of fire before you thought the summer was over? It is the Virginia Creeper. This vine has five leaflets and black berries, while the "poison-ivy vine," growing in similar situations, has but three leaflets and white berries. You can add it to the shrubbery, to give touch of color, without taking up much room, or you can let it climb up trees, forming graceful draperies in both summer and autumn. Excellent for covering walls and sandy banks. 1 to 2 ft. potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. **QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI.** *Engelmann Creeper.* Improved variety of Virginia Creeper having shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is also better equipped with tendrils for clinging to rough stone or brick support. 10 to 12 in. potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. **TRICUSPIDATA (VITCHI).** *Japanese Creeper.* A rampant-growing, hardy vine, clinging firmly to walls. Its rapid gain in popularity is the result solely of its merits. It stands city conditions perfectly, and needs only to be started in a crack in the pavement. The three-parted green leaves change to crimson and scarlet in fall. 3 to 6 in. potted plants, \$1 each.

A. **TRICUSPIDATA LOWI.** A variation from Japanese Ivy, with smaller, deeply cut leaves, giving it a distinct grace and elegance. Clings to smooth surfaces without support. Potted plants, \$1 each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. *Sweet Autumn Clematis.* One of the showiest of vines, blooming in late August, when it makes a great snow-drift of white. It is a rampant grower, one vine covering a space 20 feet long and 10 to 20 feet high. Holds its fluffy, downy seeds until midwinter. It advertises its own merits and has no faults. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. *Big-leaf Winter-creeper.* An evergreen vine with round, thick, leathery leaves about 1 inch in diameter. It will make a branched little bush about 2 feet high or climb like a vine. Euonymus will clamber up the trunks of trees and branch out widely, adorning it with its rich shadows and clusters of bright red berries. It will cover up brick or cement house foundations that have harsh lines, and it delights in finding the cracks and crannies of a rough stone wall. Under trees and shrubs it will serve as a cover-planting and brighten the winter landscape. Vigorous plants, 75 cts. each.

HEDERA HELIX. *English Ivy.* An evergreen vine commonly known and worthy of planting, even if it does occasionally winter-kill. It thrives best where it is partially shaded; the brilliant March sun burns the leaves. It can be used on tree-trunks, on the north side of buildings, and for carpeting the ground. Potted plants \$1 each.

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS. *Climbing Hydrangea.* A vigorous, tall-growing vine, the stems ascending by means of aerial rootlets. Odd and valuable for covering walls and trunks of trees. Flowers creamy white, in loose, flat-topped clusters 8 inches across. Plants, 15-in. tops, from 4-in. pots, \$1.25 each.

LONICERA HENRYI. *Henry Honeysuckle.* The leaves stay bright green all winter. It is a new variety, described as the hardiest evergreen vine in New England. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. **JAPONICA BRACHYPODA AUREA.** *Golden Hardy-leaf Japanese Honeysuckle.* Same as Hall's but golden-colored foliage. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. **JAPONICA HALLIANA.** *Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.* This is thoroughly at home in the woods, along hedge-rows and road-banks where the birds scatter the seed about and it comes up in patches. The foliage remains green until midwinter, or if grown on the ground, until spring. The hummingbirds and children like the honey, and you will like the fragrance in June and autumn. It is often the cheapest thing to cover a bank, where they may be mixed with climbing roses, Virginia creeper, and low shrubs. The ability of Japanese Honeysuckle to take complete possession of the ground results in economy of maintenance. Potted plants, \$1 each.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI. *China Fleece Vine.* A rapid-growing new vine, with festoons of white similar to clematis. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA VIOLACEO-PLENA. A beautiful double-flowering variety with long, violet-blue racemes. Potted plants, \$2 each.

W. **SINENSIS.** *Chinese Wisteria.* The old favorite that climbs to the tops of the tallest trees, festooning them with fragrant flowers in early May. Feeds itself with nitrogen from air and is therefore always dark green. Here is a chance to make a big display at little expense. The flowers are blue. Each

Plants from 5-in. pots \$1.00
Plants from 6 to 7-in. pots 1.50

W. **SINENSIS ALBA.** *White Chinese Wisteria.* A variety of the preceding with white flowers; otherwise of the same habit. Each

Plants from 5-in. pots \$1.00
Plants from 6 to 7-in. pots 1.50

ROSES

THE Rose has always elicited praise from mankind, for from the earliest times it has had a part in myth, legend, and literature. It was probably the first flower cultivated for ornament or for perfume. In beauty and fragrance the Rose stands alone, supreme—the Queen of Flowers. None is so poor he may not possess a Rose.

In selecting a suitable location for the Rose-garden, preference should be given to a sunny, well-protected situation. While they thrive in a wide range of soils, it pays to prepare the ground properly before planting. Dig out the bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and add an abundance of well-rotted manure and bonemeal to the soil before refilling. The plants may be set 2 to 3 feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 3 inches below the surface. In summer, keep the soil hoed deeply; in winter, hill up the earth and add strawy manure to a depth of 1 foot; in the spring, cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches. A good book on Rose-culture will more than repay its cost.

Our list consists of varieties chosen for beauty, hardiness, and vigor of growth.

Potted Plants for Summer Planting

Most of the Roses offered here are available in pots for summer planting. The prices for potted Roses are slightly higher than those quoted. There is a lot of fun in selecting plants in full bloom because you have the satisfaction of comparing and getting the shade most desired. Other balled and potted plants also are available.

Climbing Roses

These are particularly happy on Long Island. Their grace and beauty are admirable for covering masses of objectionable formation. Dead walls and embankments can be made into things of beauty. Roses can be used to clamber through the shrubbery, to make hedges with or without the fence as a support, and to climb up tree trunks on lawn or through the woods. Climbing Roses harmonize with any surroundings and take care of themselves. There seems to be no limit to their usefulness. The blooming season extends through June and July. Be sure to use them liberally in your landscape.

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

ALBERIC BARBIER.	Cream-white.	GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.	Brilliant crimson.
ALIDA LOVETT.	Shell-pink.	JACOTTE.	Orange-yellow.
AMERICAN BEAUTY.	Carmine.	MARY LOVETT.	Pure white.
AVIATEUR BLERIOT.	Saffron-yellow.	MARY WALLACE.	Large; bright pink.
CHRISTINE WRIGHT.	Wild-rose-pink.	MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT.	Orange-red.
DOROTHY PERKINS.	Pink or white.	PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.	Scarlet.
DR. HUEY.	Crimson-maroon.	PURITY.	White.
DR. W. VAN FLEET.	Cream-pink.	SILVER MOON.	Large; white.
EMILY GRAY.	Golden buff.	STAR OF PERSIA.	Bright yellow.
GARDENIA.	Cream-yellow.	TAUSENDSCHEON.	Rose-pink.
GOLDEN EMBLEM.	Intense yellow.		

Hybrid Tea Roses

This is the most popular class of garden Roses. They are the offspring of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses which have been developed toward hardiness as much as possible. The flowers are similar to those you buy from the greenhouse. They bloom from about the middle of June to the last of July; then they rest a bit, save for a few blossoms, until the end of August, starting once more and blooming until frost. Protect during the winter by mounding up 1 foot high; after freezing, mulch with strawy manure or leaves to keep frozen. Enrich with bonemeal and hoe thoroughly.

\$1 each, \$9 for 10

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY.	Pale lemon-yellow.	DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.	Saffron-yellow.
ANGELE PERNET.	Brownish orange.	ETOILE DE FEU.	Orange-pink.
ANTOINE RIVOIRE.	Silvery pink.	ETOILE DE FRANCE.	Crimson.
BETTY.	Pale buff and pink.	ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.	Brilliant red.
BETTY UPRICHARD.	Orange and carmine.	FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS.	Yellow and apricot.
CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT.	Glowing red.	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.	Light crimson.
CHEERFUL.	Shining pink.	GENERAL MACARTHUR.	Crimson-scarlet.
CLEVELAND.	Old-rose and copper.	GENERAL-SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN.	Light crimson.
COLUMBIA.	Bright pink.	GEORGE C. WAUD.	Light red.
CONSTANCE.	Yellow.	GOLDEN EMBLEM.	Intense yellow.
DAME EDITH HELEN.	Clear pink.	GOLDEN OPHELIA.	Golden yellow.
DOROTHY PAGE-ROBERTS.	Coppery pink and apricot.		



A magnificent bank of Climbing Roses. They can be made to cover large areas of ground more economically than grass, and incur no expense for maintenance.



The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it is your wish to establish a Rose-garden, we offer a large list of select and worthy varieties.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Brilliant crimson.
 HADLEY. Crimson-red.
 HARRY KIRK. Straw-yellow.
 HOOSIER BEAUTY. Dark red.
 HUMBOLDT. Bright pink.
 INDEPENDENCE DAY. Flaming yellow.
 JOHN RUSSELL. Crimson.
 JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Carmine-pink.
 KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Snow-white.
 KILLARNEY. Sparkling pink.
 LA FRANCE. Bright pink.
 LADY ALICE STANLEY. Coral-red and pink.
 LADY ASHTOWN. Pink with yellow glow.
 LADY HILLINGDON. Deep saffron-yellow.
 LADY INCHIQUIN. Orange-cerise.
 LADY PIRRIE. Coppery pink.
 LADY URUSULA. Bright pink.
 LOS ANGELES. Salmon-pink and yellow.
 LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. Reddish orange.
 LUXEMBOURG. Creamy yellow.
 MABEL MORSE. Clear yellow.
 MISS AMELIA GUDE. Peach-yellow.
 MISS CYNTHIA FORDE. Sparkling pink.
 MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Copper and orange.
 MISS ROWENA THOM. Fiery rose.
 MME. BUTTERFLY. Pink.
 MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Satiny rose.
 MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Orange-red.
 MME. JULES BOUCHE. White.
 MME. LEON PAIN. Salmon-pink.
 MRS. AARON WARD. Tawny gold and pink.
 MRS. ALFRED TATE. Coppery salmon.
 MRS. CHARLES BELL. Shell-pink.
 MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER. Clear rose.
 MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER. Clear rose-pink.
 MRS. W. C. EGAN. Flesh-pink.
 OPHELIA. Creamy white and pink.
 PADRE. Copper-scarlet.
 RADIANCE. Rose-pink.
 RED COLUMBIA. Deep red.
 RED RADIANCE. Deep rose-red.
 REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. Golden yellow and red.
 ROSE HILL. Satiny pink.
 ROSE MARIE. Clear pink.
 ROSELANDIA. Golden yellow.
 SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Yellow.
 SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. Orange-pink.
 SUNBURST. Yellow and orange.
 TALISMAN. Scarlet, orange, and yellow.
 WHITE KILLARNEY. Pure white.
 WILHELM KORDES. Golden salmon.
 WILLOWMERE. Rich pink.

Hybrid Tea Roses in Standard or Tree Form

These are the product of grafting or budding choice varieties of Hybrid Tea Roses on a tall stem. A year in advance, a stem of a hardy, vigorous type of Rose is pruned and trained, so that it will form a straight shoot. The stem should be wrapped in straw early in the winter, to prevent injury.

\$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10

GOLDEN EMBLEM. Intense yellow.
 GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Brilliant crimson.
 HADLEY. Rich crimson-red.
 KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Snow-white.
 LOS ANGELES. Salmon-pink and yellow.
 MABEL MORSE. Clear yellow.
 MME. BUTTERFLY. Pink.
 MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Orange-red.
 PADRE. Copper-scarlet.
 RED RADIANCE. Deep rose-red.
 REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. Copper-red buds, opening yellow.
 SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Yellow.
 SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. Orange-pink.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These are the more hardy class of Roses which produce big, double blooms during the month of June, commonly called "June Roses." They require about the same culture as the Hybrid Teas, and, while hardier, winter protection should be given.

\$1 each, \$9 for 10

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Snow-white.
 GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Clear red.
 PAUL NEYRON. Lilac-rose.
 ULRICH BRUNNER. Carmine-red.

Rose Species

(Shrub-Like Habit)

ROSA HUGONIS. Delicate, single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays in May along with the lilacs. It develops into a bush 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. A rare Rose named for Father Hugo who discovered it in China. Plant it wherever a delicate, showy flowering shrub is needed—near the lilacs it gives a particularly pleasing effect because they bloom at same time. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
 R. SETIGERA. Prairie Rose. Its long, graceful branches of light green foliage are crowned in July with open clusters of single pink blossoms. Would be used more were its good qualities better known. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ROSA RUGOSA. Red, pink, and white varieties. An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles. Fruit large, bright red, very effective. Handsome, healthy foliage all summer. Needs no protection in winter. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

R. WICHURAIANA. Memorial Rose. Wide shrub with long, slender, creeping branches. The glossy bright foliage forms a beautiful background to the profusion of white blossoms with golden stamens. At home on rocky or sandy banks. Our best Climbing Roses are hybrids from *R. wichuraiana*. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

HE interest in flowers was never so wide-spread as it is at the present time. It prevails among all classes, from the humble possessor of a few plants which are grown in flower-pots within the confines of the city, to the owner of acres in the country. Hardy perennials are of easy culture and thrive in any garden soil. No home landscape is complete without them. Anyone owning a bit of ground can have a garden.

In planning a flower-garden, the first requirements are beds of a width for a hoe to reach the middle, or narrower, and paths. It can be of formal or informal design. For best results, prepare and fertilize the soil before planting. Avoid soil robbed by tree-roots. A water-supply should be available. Where there is not room for a separate garden, wonderful effects can be obtained by using them to blend off groups of shrubs and evergreens. We will gladly help you design a planting that will be a joy throughout the flowering season.

For summer planting, we have many Perennials, Lilies, and Roses growing in pots, which we sell at slightly increased prices; or you can go out in the field and select the colors and plants you like. They will be dug in full bloom and placed in paper pots or boxes for you to take home.

Plants marked with * are Rock-Plants

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACHILLEA PTARMICA, BOULE DE NEIGE. *Yarrow.* All summer. Cream. Medium.
 A. PTARMICA, THE PEARL. *Sneezewort.* All summer. White; double. Medium.
 AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. *Rose Campion.* Early summer. Bright rose. Medium.
 *AJUGA REPTANS. *Carpet Bugle.* Spring. Blue. Low.
 ALTHÆA IN VARIETY. *Hollyhock, Single and Double.* Midsummer. Maroon, Pink, Red, Salmon, and Yellow. Tall.
 *ALYSSUM ROSTRATUM. *Yellowhead Alyssum.* All summer. Yellow. Low.
 *A. SAXATILE. *Golden Tuft.* Spring. Golden yellow. Low.
 ANCHUSA ITALICA, DROPMORE. *Dropmore Bugloss.* Midsummer. Blue. Tall.
 ANEMONE JAPONICA, QUEEN CHARLOTTE. *Japanese Windflower.* Fall. Pink. Medium.
 A. JAPONICA ALBA, WHIRLWIND. *Japanese Windflower.* Fall. White. Medium.
 *AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA. *Columbine.* Spring and summer. Yellow. Medium.
 A., LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. *Columbine.* Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.
 A., MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S HYBRIDS. *Columbine.* Spring and summer. Medium.
 A., ROSE QUEEN. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.
 A. VULGARIS NIVEA GRANDIFLORA. Spring and summer. Large; white. Medium.
 A., WAYSIDE PINK. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.
 *ARABIS ALPINA. *Alpine Rock-cress.* Spring. White. Low.
 *ARMERIA CEPHALOTES RUBRA. Summer. Crimson and red. Low.
 *A. FORMOSA *False Thrift.* Summer. Rose-pink. Low.
 *ARMERIA LAUCHEANA. *Rosalie Thrift.* Summer. Rose. Low.
 *A. PLANTAGINEA. Summer. Bright red. Low.
 ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM. *Southernwood.* Late summer. Yellowish white. Medium.
 A. LACTIFLORA. *White Mugwort.* Late summer. White. Tall.
 A., SILVER KING. Late summer. White. Medium.
 *ASTER ALPINUS. *Rock Aster.* Late summer. Blue. Low.
 A., CAPT. FIAT. Late summer. Blue. Medium to tall.
 A., CLIMAX. Late summer. Lavender-blue. Medium.
 A., ELTA. Late summer. Blue. Medium to tall.
 A., GENERAL LEHMAN. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A., GRAY LADY. Late summer. Opal. Medium to tall.
 A., LADY LLOYD. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 *A., LEIGE. Late summer. Pink. Dwarf.
 A., LOUVAIN. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A., MRS. J. P. MORGAN. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
 A. NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ. *New England Aster.* Late summer. Purple. Tall.
 A., NURSE CAVELL. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A., PINK PERFECTION. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A., QUEEN OF THE LILACS. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A. ROSEA. Late summer. Pink. Tall.
 A., SAM BANHAM. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
 A., SNOWDRIFT. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
 A., ST. EGWIN. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A., SUNSET. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
 A. TATARICUS. *Tatarian Aster.* Fall. Lavender. Tall.
 A., WHITE CLIMAX. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.

ASTILBE. *Astilbe*. Summer. Several shades of pink and white. Medium.

*AUBRIETIA DELTOIDEA. *False Wall-cress*. Spring. Dark violet. Low.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS. *False Indigo*. Early summer. Blue. Medium.

*BELLIS PERENNIS. *English Daisy*. Summer. Pink and White. Low.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. *Boltonia*. Late summer. White. Tall.

B. LATISQUAMA. *Violet Boltonia*. Late summer. Pinkish lavender. Tall.

*CALAMINTHA ALPINA. *Alpine Savory*. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.

CAMPANULA ALLIARIÆFOLIA. Summer. White. Medium.

C. MEDIUM CALYCANTHEMA. *Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower*. Summer. Blue, Pink. Medium.

*C. CARPATICA ALBA. *White Harebell*. Summer. White. Low.

C. FRANCHETTI. Summer. Blue. Medium.

C. PERSICIFOLIA. *Peachleaf Bellflower*. Summer. White and Blue. Medium.

C. PYRAMIDALIS. *Chimney Bellflower*. Summer. Blue. Medium.

*C. ROTUNDIFOLIA. *Harebell*. All summer. Blue. Low.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA. *Bluebeard*. Late summer. Lavender. Tall.

CATANANCHE CÆRULEA. *Blue Cupid's Dart*. Summer. Deep blue. Medium.

CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA. *Globe Centaurea*. Summer. Yellow. Medium.

*C. MONTANA. *Mountain Bluet*. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.

*CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM. *Snow-in-Summer*. Summer. White. Low.

*CHEIRANTHUS ALLIONI. *Biennial Siberian Wallflower*. Spring and summer. Orange. Low.

CHELONE LYONI. *Pink Turtlehead*. Late summer. Purplish pink. Medium.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ARCTICUM. *Arctic Daisy*. Late summer. White. Medium.

C. COREANUM. *Korean Chrysanthemum*. Fall. White. Medium.

C., HARDY POMPON. Fall. Medium to tall.

A. MULLER. Yellow.

AUTUMN GOLD. Bronze.

BELLE MAUVE. Blush-pink.

CHARLES B. MAYNARD. Rosy lilac.

EARLY PINK. Pink.

EVA. Deep pink.

HELENA. Bronze.

IRENE. White.

LILIAN DOTY, PINK. Pink.

LILIAN DOTY, RED. Red.

LILIAN DOTY, YELLOW. Yellow.

MURILLO. Old-rose.

RUTH CUMMING. Terra-cotta.

TINTS OF GOLD. Yellow, bronze center.

WHEATLEY HILLS. Creamy white.

WHITE WING. White.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. *Alaska Daisy*. Late summer. White. Medium.

C. MAXIMUM. *Shasta Daisy*. All summer. White. Medium.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA. *Cohosh Bugbane*. Summer. White. Tall.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

*CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. *Lily-of-the-Valley*. Spring. White. Low.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. *Lance Coreopsis*. All summer. Yellow. Medium.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA. *Larkspur*. Summer. White and Blue. Tall.

D. BELLAMOSUM. *Larkspur*. Summer. Blue. Tall.

*D. CHINENSE. *Slender Larkspur*. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.

D. FORMOSUM. *Hardy Larkspur*. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.

D., GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. Summer. Blue and Lavender. Medium.

D., WREXHAM STRAIN. New. Originated by Mr. Watkin Samuel, Wrexham, England. Summer. Assorted colors. Tall.

*DIANTHUS ARENARIUS. Summer. Pink. Low.

D. BARBATUS. *Sweet William*. Early summer. White, Pink, Crimson, and Scarlet. Medium.

D. BARBATUS, NEWPORT PINK. Early summer. Rose-pink. Medium.

D. CRUENTUS. Summer. Crimson. Medium.

*D. DELTOIDES. *Maiden Pink*. Early summer. Pink and white. Low.

*D. PLUMARIUS SEMPERFLORENS. *Perpetual Pink*. Early summer. White to pink. Low.

*D. SUPERBUS. Summer. Lavender. Medium.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. *Bleeding-Heart*. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove*. Summer. White, Pink, and Purple. Tall.

ECHINOPS HUMILIS. *Low Globe Thistle*. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

ERIGERON GLAUCUS. *Beach Fleabane*. Summer. Blue. Medium.

*ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM. *Amethyst Eryngo*. Summer. Blue. Medium.

EUPATORIUM CŒLESTINUM. *Mistflower*. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

FUNKIA (HOSTA) CÆRULEA. *Blue Plantain Lily*. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

F. FORTUNEI. *Fortune Plantain Lily*. Summer. Pale lilac. Medium.

F. LANCIFOLIA. *Lance-leaf Plantain Lily*. Summer. Lilac-blue. Medium.

F. OVATA. Summer. Blue. Medium.

F. SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA. *White Plantain Lily*. Summer. White. Medium.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. *Common Perennial Gaillardia*. All summer. Orange-red, Yellow. Medium.

GEUM, LADY STRATHEDEN. All summer. Golden. Medium.
 G., MRS. BRADSHAW. All summer. Red. Medium.
 GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. *Baby's Breath*. Summer. White. Medium.
 *G. REPENS. *Creeping Gypsophila*. Summer. White. Low.
 HELENIUM AUTUMNALE, RIVERTON BEAUTY. Late summer. Lemon-yellow. Tall.
 H. AUTUMNALE, RIVERTON GEM. *Sneeze-weed*. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.
 H. AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM. *Great Sneeze-weed*. Late summer. Orange. Tall.
 *HELIANTHEMUM. *Sun Rose*. Summer. Yellow and pink. Low.
 HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI. *Maximilian Sunflower*. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
 H. ORGYALIS. *Tall Sunflower*. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
 H. RIGIDUS, MISS MELLISH. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
 HELIOPSIS HELIANTHOIDES PITCHERIANA. *Pitcher Heliopsis*. Summer. Golden yellow. Medium.
 HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA. *Double Orange Day Lily*. Summer. Orange. Medium.
 H. DUMORTIERI. *Early Day Lily*. Early summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.
 H., FLORHAM. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
 H. FULVA. *Tawny Day Lily*. Summer. Orange. Medium.
 H., KWANSO. Double. Early summer. Golden bronze. Medium.
 *HEUCHERA SANGUINEA. *Coral Bells*. Summer. Red. Low.
 *H., WAYSIDE HYBRIDS, MIXED. Summer. Red, Coral, Pink, etc. Low.
 HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS. *Marshmallow*. Summer. White, Pink, and Red. Tall.
 HYPERICUM PATULUM. *Japanese Hypericum*. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
 *IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. *Evergreen Candytuft*. Early summer. White. Low.

IRIS

TALL BEARDED (FLEUR-DE-LIS). Medium to tall. Late May and June.
 ALCAZAR. Violet and crimson-purple. 50 cts. each.
 AMBASSADEUR. Smoky bronze and rich violet. 50 cts. each.
 BALLERINE. Large; light blue. 75 cts. each.
 BEETHOVEN. Rosy lilac and purple.
 B. Y. MORRISON. Lavender and velvety purple. 50 cts. each.
 CELESTE. Azure-blue.
 CRUSADER. Brilliant blue. 50 cts. each.
 DALILA. Ivory-white and rose-lavender. 50 cts. each.
 DREAM. Pink. 50 cts. each.

IRIS, continued
 ELDORADO. Blended bronze, rose, and lavender.
 FAIRY. White with blue center.
 FLAVESCENS. Pale yellow.
 FLORENTINA ALBA. Early; white.
 HONORABILIS. Yellow and brown.
 ISOLINE. Lilac and old-rose. 50 cts. each.
 LENT A. WILLIAMSON. Blue-violet and purple. 50 cts. each.
 L'ESPÉRANCE. Yellow and brown.
 LOHENGRIN. Cattleya-rose.
 LOW BLUE. Blue.
 MA MIE. White frilled lavender. 50 cts. each.
 MME. CHEREAU. Similar to above.
 MONSIGNOR. Red-purple.
 MOTHER OF PEARL. Iridescent lavender. 50 cts. each.
 NIBELUNGEN. Fawn and bronze-purple.
 PALLIDA DALMATICA. Lavender.
 PERFECTION. Dark blue.
 PETIT VITRY. Rich purple.
 PRINCESS BEATRICE. Large; blue-lavender. 50 cts. each.
 PROSPER LAUGIER. Rich bronze blend.
 QUAKER LADY. Buff and lavender.
 QUEEN CATERINA. Pale violet. 50 cts. each.
 QUEEN OF MAY. Pink-lavender.
 REBECCA. Buff and dark blue.
 RHEIN NIXE. White and blue-purple.
 ROSE UNIQUE. Rose-lavender.
 ROSEWAY. Old-rose. 50 cts. each.
 SEMINOLE. Rich crimson. 50 cts. each.
 SHERWIN-WRIGHT. Bright yellow.
 SPECTABILIS. Purple.
 THE INCA. Light yellow and blue-purple.
 TRISTRAM. White and dark purple. 50 cts. each.
 VICTORINE. White and blue-purple.
 WHITE KNIGHT. Pure white. 50 cts. each.
 WYOMISSING. Creamy pink.
 *I. CRISTATA. Spring. Azure-blue. Very low.
 *I. PUMILA HYBRIDS. Spring. Blue, White, and Yellow. Low.
 I. PSEUDACORUS. *Yellow Flag*. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
 I. SIBIRICA. *Siberian Iris*. Spring. Blue and white. Medium.
 KNIPHOFIA HYBRIDS. *Torch Lily*. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.
 LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS. *Perennial Pea*. Summer. Pink, White, and Lavender. Climber.
 LIATRIS PYCNOTACHYIA. *Cattail Gayfeather*. Summer. Purple. Tall.
 L. SCARIOSA. *Gayfeather*. Late summer. Rich purple. Tall.
 L. SCARIOSA ALBA. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
 LILIUM AURATUM. *Gold-banded Lily*. Summer. White, spotted crimson with yellow band. Tall. \$1 each.
 L. CANDIDUM. *Madonna Lily*. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
 L. HENRYI. *Henry Lily*. Summer. Orange-yellow. Tall. \$1 each.
 L. REGALE. *Regal Lily*. Summer. White inside, pink outside. Medium. \$1 each.
 L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM. *White Speciosum Lily*. Late summer. White. Medium. \$1 each.



Anchusa (Dropmore Bugloss)



Hardy Garden Phlox



Madonna Lily



Hemerocallis



Japanese Iris



Iberis (Evergreen Candytuft)



Yucca (Adam's Needle)



The Rock-Garden has become an important feature of the home landscape. Perennials of low growth are the best materials to use. Plants marked with * are rock-plants. Add a few dwarf evergreens, bulbs, etc., and you have a garden that will be a delight all the year. A wall can be changed from a commonplace essential into a detail of beauty by removing an occasional stone to make pockets in which to place perennials of low growth.



Such a border as this never lacks interest because something is aglow all the while. You have flowers, and plenty of them. The charm of the hardy perennial border is perpetual. It costs less to maintain, and you can plant in large masses. Being treated as a unit, it is continually in bloom. Come to Hicks Nurseries and get something which is coming into bloom to add to or remodel your borders.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM. Summer. Large; red. Tall. \$1 each.
 L. TIGRINUM. *Tiger Lily*. Summer. Orange, spotted black. Tall. \$1 each.
 LINUM PERENNE. *Flax*. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
 LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS HYBRIDS. *Lupine*. Summer. Blue, Pink, and White. Medium.
 *LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. *Maltese Cross*. All summer. Rose and pink. Low.
 *L. VISCARIA SPLENDENS. *Rose-pink Campanion, Single and Double*. Summer. Pink. Low.
 *L. VISCARIA SPLENDENS FL-PL. Double-flowered. Early summer. Red. Low.
 LYTHRUM SALICARIA ROSEUM. *Rose Loosestrife*. Late summer. Rose. Tall.
 MALVA MOSCHATA. *Musk Mallow*. All summer. Rose. Medium.
 *MAZUS RUGOSUS. Late summer. Rose. Very low.
 MONARDA DIDYMA. *Oswego Bee-balm*. Early summer. Red. Medium.
 M. DIDYMA ROSEA. Summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.
 *MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. *Forget-me-not*. Early summer. Blue, yellow eye. Low.
 *NEPETA MUSSINI. *Nepeta*. Summer. Lavender. Low to medium.
 CENOTHERA FRUTICOSA YOUNGI. *Young's Sundrops*. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
 PÆONIA. *Peony*. Early summer. Medium to tall. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
 AGNES KELWAY. Rose.
 ALBERT CROUSSE. Salmon-pink.
 DOUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. Cream-white.
 FELIX CROUSSE. Bright red.
 FESTIVA MAXIMA. White, center tipped crimson.
 LA TULIPE. Lilac-white, crimson tipped.
 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Dark purple.
 MME. DUCEL. Mauve-rose.
 MME. FOREL. Very large; double; pink.
 MONS. DUPONT. White.
 MONS. JULES ELIE. Pink; large.
 OFFICINALIS RUBRA. The old red Peony.
 PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT. Delicate pink.
 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. White, yellow center.
 *PAPAVER NUDICAULE. *Iceland Poppy*. Summer. White, Yellow, and Orange. Low.
 P. ORIENTALE. *Oriental Poppy*. Summer. Pink and Red. Medium.
 PENTSTEMON BARBATUS TORREYI. *Torrey Pentstemmon*. Summer. Bright red. Medium.
 *PHLOX AMœNA. *Amœna Phlox*. Early summer. Rare pink. Low.
 PHLOX, HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES. Summer. Medium.
 B. COMTE. Dark red.
 BRIDESMAID. White.
 CAMERON. Light pink.
 ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. Salmon-pink.

PHLOX, continued
 EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Lavender.
 EUROPE. Snow-white, carmine center.
 FIREBRAND. Bright red, deep center.
 HODUR. Red.
 INDEPENDENCE. Pure white.
 JULES SANDEAU. Large; pink.
 MISS LINGARD. White.
 MME. PAUL DUTRIE. Pale pink.
 MRS. JENKINS. White.
 MRS. MILLY VAN HOBOKEN. Soft pink.
 MRS. SCHOLTEN. Dark salmon-pink.
 NEWBIRD. Bright red.
 QUEEN. Pure white.
 R. P. STRUTHERS. Salmon, crimson center.
 RHEINLANDER. Salmon-pink, claret center.
 RIJNSTROOM. Rose-pink.
 VIDOR. Pink, white center.
 WANADIS. Light violet, purple eye.
 WOODMONT. Red.
 *P. SUBULATA. *Moss Pink*. Spring. Rose-pink, Lilac, and White. Low.
 PHYSALIS FRANCHETI. *Chinese Lantern; Ground-Cherry*. Late summer. Orange. Medium.
 PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINIANA. *False Dragon-head*. Summer. Pink and white. Medium.
 P. VIRGINIANA GRANDIFLORA. Late summer. Pink. Medium.
 PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM. *Balloon Flower*. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
 *P. GRANDIFLORUM MARIESI. Early. Blue and White. Low.
 *PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*). *Leadwort*. Late summer. Blue. Low.
 *POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM. *Greek Valerian*. Summer. Blue. Low.
 POLYGONATUM COMMUTATUM (*P. giganteum*). *Great Solomon's Seal*. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.
 *PRIMULA ELATIOR. *Oxlip Primrose*. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.
 *P. VULGARIS. *English Primrose*. Spring. Light yellow. Low.
 *PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA. *Large Self-heal*. Early summer. Purple. Low.
 PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. *Persian Daisy*. Early summer. Pink and white. Medium.
 P. ULIGINOSUM. *Giant Daisy*. Early summer. White. Tall.
 RANUNCULUS ACRIS. *Double Buttercup*. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.
 RUDBECKIA LACINIATA. *Cutleaf Cone-flower*. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
 R. NITIDA. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
 R. PURPUREA (*Echinacea purpurea*). *Purple Coneflower*. Summer. Purple and rose. Medium.
 *SAGINA SUBULATA. *Pearlwort*. All summer. Green moss. Low.
 SALVIA AZUREA. *Azure Sage*. Fall. Blue. Tall.
 S. PRATENSIS. *Meadow Sage*. Summer. Blue. Medium.
 *SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES. *Rock Soapwort*. Summer. Pink. Low.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA. *Pin-cushion Flower.* Summer. Lilac. Medium.

*SEDUM ACRE. *Gold Moss.* Summer. Yellow. Low.

*S. ALBUM. *White Stonecrop.* Early summer. White. Low.

*S. SPECTABILE. *Showy Stonecrop.* Late summer. Rose. Medium.

*S. SPECTABILE, BRILLIANT. Late summer. Rosy crimson. Low.

*S. STOLONIFERUM. *Running Stonecrop.* Summer. Lavender and pink. Low.

SENECIO CLIVORUM (*Ligularia clivorum*). *Groundsel.* All summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.

SIDALCEA, ROSE QUEEN. *Greek Mallow.* Summer. Pink. Medium.

*SILENE PENNSYLVANICA. Early summer. Pink. Low.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA (*Filipendula hexapetala*). *Dropwort.* Early summer. White. Medium.

S. PALMATA ELEGANS (*F. palmata elegans*). *Meadowsweet.* Early summer. Pink. Medium.

S. ULMARIA (*F. ulmaria*). Summer. White. Tall.

*STACHYS LANATA. *Woolly Betony.* Early summer. Purple. Low.

STATICE LATIFOLIA. *Sea Lavender.* Late summer. Blue. Medium.

STOKESIA LÆVIS (*S. cuneata*). *Stokesia.* Summer. White and blue. Medium.

*TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS. *Chamaedrys Germander.* Summer. Lavender. Low.

THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM. *Meadow Rue.* Spring and early summer. White. Medium.

T. MINUS ADIANTIFOLIUM. *Maidenhair Meadow Rue.* Spring. White and yellow. Tall.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA. *Carolina Thermopsis.* Summer. Yellow. Tall.

*THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUS. *Thyme.* Summer. White. Low.

*T. SERPYLLUM CITRIODORUS. *Thyme.* Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.

*T. SERPYLLUM COCCINEUS. *Thyme.* Summer. Red. Low.

*T. SERPYLLUM LANUGINOSUS. *Thyme.* Summer. Pink. Low.

*TUNICA SAXIFRAGA. *Saxifrage Tunic Flower.* All summer. Pale pink. Low.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS. *Garden Heliotrope.* Early summer. Pink. Medium.

V. RUBRA (*Centranthus ruber*). *Garden Heliotrope.* Early summer. Red. Medium.

*VERONICA INCANA. *Woolly Speedwell.* Summer. Blue. Low.

V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. Late summer and fall. Blue. Medium.

*V. REPENS. *Creeping Speedwell.* Early summer. Blue. Low.

*V. TEUCRIUM RUPESTRIS. *Rock Speedwell.* Early summer. Blue. Low.

V. SPICATA. *Spike Speedwell.* Early summer. Blue.

*VIOLA CORNUTA. *Tufted Pansy.* Spring. White, Yellow, Violet, and Blue. Low.

*V., JERSEY GEM. All summer. Rich violet-purple. Low.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. *Common Yucca.* Fall. White. Tall.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Prices will be quoted previous to the fall planting season on—

TULIPS	DAFFODILS
HYACINTHS	SNOWDROPS
CROCUS	GRAPE HYACINTHS

Increased interest has been taken in the culture of early spring flowers, especially the bulbous plants. This popularity is certainly justifiable, for the early-flowering bulbs—the harbingers of the spring—serve as reminders that the dark, dull days of winter are over and that spring is again at hand.

No matter how small the area, there is room to plant a few bulbs. It is a common error to attempt to grow a few bulbs of each of many kinds. This desire should be tempered with discretion, for it is not in the display of a number of different kinds that the best taste is found, but rather in the choice of a few kinds and in the arrangement and massing of those for effect.

In planting bulbs, a safe general rule to follow is to cover a bulb or corm with about twice its own depth of soil. The distance between bulbs will vary according to the size and type of the bulbs: Tulips, 4 inches apart; Hyacinths, 6 inches apart; Crocuses, 2 inches apart; Daffodils, 6 inches apart; Snowdrops, 2 inches apart. Best results are obtained when the soil is prepared in advance of the time of planting.

Prepared Fertilizers for General Use

We have available prepared Fertilizers in 1-pound cartons and 10 to 100-pound bags. This prepared plant-food is properly balanced and complete. It supplies the nourishment required for vigorous growth and to bring fruit, flowers, and foliage to full development. 25 cts. up, according to quantity.

GRASS SEED. 50 cts. per lb.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Early spring and later summer are the best times to make a lawn.

(1) Fork up the area 6 inches deep, turn over sod, and break up with back of fork. Remove all stones, etc.

(2) For best results, scatter a fertilizer over the dug surface—well-rotted stable-manure or prepared fertilizer.

(3) Smooth soil by drawing a rake back and forth until in fine condition.

(4) Sow the seed. Use 1 pound to 200 square feet for quick results.

(5) Rake the ground once more very lightly.

(6) Roll the seeded area.

(7) All soils contain weed seeds, many of which start to grow along with the grass. Close cutting will kill most of them; those that remain must be taken out and the holes filled with good soil having grass seed mixed with it.



A delightful informal planting of Flowering Trees and Shrubs edged off with Perennials, Tulips, etc. Large Liquidambar tree at right and Dogwood in center. Garden of Mrs. Adams C. Sumner, Garden City, L. I.

FRUITS AND BERRIES

ON'T fall down on your fruit-planting. Doctors and dietitians are constantly advising the necessity of including fresh fruit in the daily diet. The only way to be sure of getting fresh fruit is to grow your own. The average home-grounds can produce sufficient quantity for the family use without a great deal of care and effort. You, or your little boy or girl, can do the planting.

With careful planning and selection of the various fruits, it is possible to satisfy your needs throughout most of the year.

Take your car and run over to Hicks Nurseries and get a bundle of fruit trees and berry bushes that will make you mighty glad you came when you start eating the fruit next year.

STANDARD APPLES

For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable; no fruit more healthful. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year. Three or four carefully selected trees will furnish a supply almost the year through.

Standard Apples should be spaced about 30 feet apart; by keeping them cut back, you can put them closer on a limited area.

For fertilizer, use lime, bonemeal, and wood-ashes; also decaying matter such as manure, leaves, or grass.

2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

BALDWIN. Red. Winter.

DELICIOUS. Red. Winter.

DUCHESS. Yellow, striped with red. Summer.

GRAVENSTEIN. Striped. Autumn.

McINTOSH. Dark red. Autumn.

NORTHERN SPY. Red. Winter.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Greenish yellow. Winter.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Red. Winter.

WEALTHY. Dark red. Autumn.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Pale yellow. Summer.

**Large fruit-bearing Apple Trees.
See page 28**

DWARF APPLES

A great asset to the small garden. Well adapted for town or city lots where space is limited. Dwarf Apples and pears are grafted on roots which retard the growth and induce earlier bearing. They commence to bear at an early age and can be spaced as close as 8 feet apart, but 12 feet apart is better, if the area permits.

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

BALDWIN. Red. Winter.

DELICIOUS. Red. Winter.

GRAVENSTEIN. Striped. Autumn.

McINTOSH. Dark red. Autumn.

NORTHERN SPY. Striped red. Winter.

RED ASTRACHAN. Crimson. Summer.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Greenish yellow. Winter.

SPITZENBERG. Red. Winter.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Bright red. Winter.

WEALTHY. Dark red. Autumn.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Pale yellow. Summer.

YORK IMPERIAL. Yellow. Winter.



Currant



Apple



Pear

CRAB-APPLES

The common idea concerning Crab-apples is that they are pretty miniature Apples of more or less astringency, and fit only for making jellies and preserves. They are also, however, handsome, free-flowering trees, and an asset to the landscape.

2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

TRANSCENDENT. One of the best early varieties. Golden yellow, with a red cheek. September.

PEARS

The Pear, when grown to full perfection, is distinguished for its great delicacy, its melting and juicy texture, and its mild, rich, and delicious flavor. It requires rather heavy loam soil for best development. No great amount of pruning is necessary, but the limbs should be kept thinned out sufficiently to let in the sunlight freely, and the head kept well balanced. Standard Pears make narrow trees 15 feet wide until they get thirty years old. Space 20 feet apart.

2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

BARTLETT. Yellow. August, September.

BEURRE BOSC. Russet; large. October, November.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Yellow. August.

KIEFFER. Yellow; coarse. November, December.

SECKEL. Small; brown; juicy. October.

SHELDON. Large; russet; coarse. October.

CHERRIES

Cherry trees will thrive in nearly all good soils, but a dry soil is preferable. They will not thrive in moist places, and soon perish. The birds like Cherries, but don't let them scare you from planting them. It is eminently a lawn tree. Any place where you can enjoy the blossoms and shade will yield good Cherries.

2-yr. trees, \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10

BLACK TARTARIAN. Juicy; purplish black. Late June.

GOV. WOOD. Light yellow; red cheek. Late June.

NAPOLEON'S BIGARREAU. Large; pale yellow or red. July.

EARLY RICHMOND. Dark red; sour. Early June.

MONTMORENCY. Early; red; sour. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Late; red; acid. Late July.

PEACHES

Any soil producing good garden crops is adapted to Peach trees, provided there is a well-drained subsoil. They require a space only 10 by 10 feet, and bear about eighteen months after planting. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash. Borers are troublesome but controlled by para-dichlorobenzene treatment.

4 to 5-ft. trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

BELLE OF GEORGIA. White. August.

CARMAN. White. July.

CRAWFORD EARLY. Yellow. August.

CRAWFORD LATE. Yellow. September.

ELBERTA. Yellow. August.

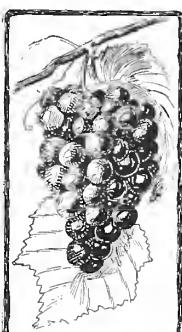
J. H. HALE. Yellow. August.

MT. ROSE. White. August.

OLDMIXON. White. September.

ROCHESTER. Yellow. August.

STUMP. White. September.



Grape



Gooseberry

PLUMS

Plums attain their greatest perfection on heavy soil, being then most free from disease. Japanese Plums are especially vigorous, but the flavor is not so good as that of the European varieties. To insure a full crop, more than one variety should be planted, especially the Japanese varieties, as they are not bi-sexual.

Plums make handsome trees for lawn or garden, and they bear early, usually the second summer. The fruit needs thinning. Applications of potash and bonemeal are of advantage in increasing the fruitfulness. Japanese varieties are indicated by a *.

2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

*ABUNDANCE. Bright cherry-red. August.

*BURBANK. Large; yellow, red cheek. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. Purple; sweet. September.

GREEN GAGE. Green; sweet. August.

*RED JUNE. Red and yellow. Earliest.

*WICKSON. Yellow. September.



Raspberry

QUINCES

The Quince flourishes in any good garden soil. It is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space—10 feet for each tree. One to six trees are enough for family use.

3 to 4-ft. trees, \$1.50 each

CHAMPION. Large; bright yellow; long-keeping.

GRAPES

Grapes are easily grown by anyone, and on the smallest bit of ground. There is room along any garden fence or walk for a dozen vines, to furnish this most delicious of fruits for home use from August to November. Training on the sides of buildings is recommended over the house or garage.

The vines will fruit under unfavorable conditions, but good culture, pruning, and spraying pay, if fruit of best quality is desired. Prune back severely so but few branches grow. Space 6 feet apart on trellis.

2-yr. vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

NIAGARA. White.

CONCORD. Black.

DELAWARE. Small; red; sweet.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are an essential in the home-garden. The plants should be set in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. The principal attention is to hoe up the extra suckers, leaving a few stalks to each hill. All old wood should be cut out and burned as soon as the crop is off.

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

CUTHBERT. Large; red.

ST. REGIS. Everbearing. Red.

PLUM FARMER. Black.

BLACKBERRIES

Being easy to grow, Blackberries are a valuable fruit for home use. As they ripen from early July to the middle of August, they complete the season of small fruits until the peaches come. Prune as with raspberries. Plant in rows 6 by 3 ft.

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

EARLY HARVEST. Of medium size; good quality; very early.

CURRANTS

Currants are easily grown and are naturally fruitful. Ten plants are enough for a small family. Space 5 feet apart.

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

CHERRY. Deep red.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Large; red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive in any garden soil and are very satisfactory for home use.

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

DOWNING. Pale green; medium to large; very good.

ASPARAGUS

A bed of 50 to 100 plants will supply an average family. Plant 10 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about 5 inches below the surface of the ground. 2-yr. plants, \$4 per 100.

RHUBARB

Very satisfying in the spring when the body seems to have a craving for acid foods. Plant 3 feet apart. Six plants are usually enough. Plenty of rich manure must be used for good results. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

FILBERTS AND HAZELNUTS

CORYLUS AMERICANA. American Hazelnut.

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft. high	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

C. COLUNNA. Constantinople Hazelnut. A tree Hazel from Europe with edible nuts. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. high \$7 00 \$65 00

8 to 10 ft. high 10 00 90 00

10 to 12 ft. high 15 00 125 00

IMPROVED EUROPEAN FILBERT (Early Globe, Red Lambert, Buttner's Zeller). Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high \$1 25 \$10 00

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HICKS NURSERIES
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